



Class E671

Book B257

Dr. J. J. Van der
Hart

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

I.

BIOGRAPHIES

J. L. Brown ^{OF}

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT,

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS,

AND

SENATORS OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

By WILLIAM HORATIO BARNES,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF CONGRESS."

Steel Engravings

WITH PORTRAITS ON STEEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:

W. H. & O. H. MORRISON, PUBLISHERS,

175 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1873.

E 671
B257


Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by

WILLIAM H. BARNES,

in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

By Transfer
D. C. Public Library
OCT 2 1907

PREFACE.

HE citizens of a free country are vitally and profoundly interested in the lives and characters of their rulers. It is their right, as well as their duty, to know the doings, the habits, the characteristics of their representatives—those who personate them in performing the functions of government.

It is fortunate for the country that, notwithstanding the degeneracy in morals which invariably follows a civil war, we have men in the highest official stations who possess so many public and private virtues; especially that the first of all is a man of such modest manners, such domestic virtues, such official integrity.

To traduce our rulers has recently become popular among three classes—the bad, who, possessing no virtues themselves, are prone to attribute vices to their superiors as license for themselves; the envious, who desire to supplant those whom they malign; and the ignorant, who credulously accept as true all that is said and circulated by the classes previously named. The well disposed, who take pains to inform themselves, respect their rulers as they respect themselves. If they find an officer unworthy of his

place they dismiss him as soon as possible, without including all under blind and indiscriminate censure.

This work, presenting the *personnel* of the American Government, is designed as a contribution to that knowledge which the people should have of their rulers. The personal history, though brief, is accurate and authentic. The sketches are generally confined to a lucid statement of facts, with little attempt at personal description—for which, indeed, there is no occasion, since each biography is faced by an engraved portrait from a life-like photograph, which gives a far more correct idea of the man than any words could do.

Of the eighty-one men whose biographies are given in this volume, the oldest was born in 1799, and the youngest in 1842. As to their nativity, New York and Pennsylvania are credited each with eight; Virginia and Vermont, each with six; Maine, Maryland, and Ohio, each with five. The remainder are distributed among seventeen States, and three foreign countries—Germany, Ireland, and Wales—which each claims one. Professionally, more than half are lawyers; while the remainder are merchants, editors, physicians, manufacturers, and farmers. All but a very few were born in poverty, and by their own energy and industry worked their way up to their high positions.


BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS.

ALCORN, JAMES L.....	189
ALLISON, WILLIAM B.....	241
AMES, ADELBERT.....	135
ANTHONY, HENRY B.....	69
BAYARD, THOMAS.....	137
BELKNAP, WILLIAM W.....	43
BOGY, LOUIS V.....	245
BOREMAN, ARTHUR I.....	139
BOUTWELL, GEORGE S.....	249
BROWNLOW, WILLIAM G.....	141
BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM A.....	147
CAMERON, SIMON.....	51
CARPENTER, MATTHEW H.....	149
CASSERLY, EUGENE.....	153
CHANDLER, ZACHARIAH.....	65
CLAYTON, POWELL.....	191
CONKLING, ROSCOE.....	103
CONOVER, SIMON B.....	253
COOPER, HENRY.....	197
CRAGIN, AARON H.....	99
CRESWELL, JOHN A. J.....	47
DAVIS, HENRY G.....	199
DELANO, COLUMBUS.....	39
DENNIS, GEORGE R.....	255
DORSEY, STEPHEN R.....	257
EDMUNDS, GEORGE R.....	101
FENTON, REUBEN E.....	155
FERRY, ORRIS S.....	121
FERRY, THOMAS W.....	201
FISH, HAMILTON.....	31
FLANAGAN, J. W.....	159
FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK T.....	125
GILBERT, ABIJAH.....	161
GOLDTHWAITE, GEORGE.....	237
GORDON, JOHN B.....	271
GRANT, ULYSSES S.....	7
HAMILTON, MORGAN C.....	187

HAMILTON, WILLIAM T.	163
HAMLIN, HANNIBAL	53
HITCHCOCK, PHINEAS W.	207
HOWE, TIMOTHY O.	73
INGALLS, JOHN J.	277
JOHNSTON, JOHN W.	209
JONES, JOHN P.	281
KELLY, JAMES K.	219
LEWIS, JOHN F.	165
LOGAN, JOHN A.	211
MCCREERY, THOMAS C.	267
MERRIMON, AUGUSTUS S.	269
MITCHELL, JOHN H.	279
MORRILL, JUSTIN S.	105
MORRILL, LOT M.	71
MORTON, OLIVER P.	109
NORWOOD, THOMAS M.	217
OGLESBY, RICHARD J.	238
PATTERSON, JOHN J.	259
PRATT, DANIEL D.	169
RAMSEY, ALEXANDER.	85
RANSOM, MATT W.	223
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM A.	35
ROBERTSON, THOMAS J.	131
ROBESON, GEORGE M.	45
SARGENT, AARON A.	261
SAULSBURY, ELL.	225
SCHURZ, CARL.	173
SCOTT, JOHN.	179
SHERMAN, JOHN.	81
SPENCER, GEORGE E.	133
SPRAGUE, WILLIAM.	93
STEVENSON, JOHN W.	227
STEWART, WILLIAM M.	97
STOCKTON, JOHN P.	183
SUMNER, CHARLES.	57
THURMAN, ALLEN G.	185
TIPTON, THOMAS W.	127
WADLEIGH, BAINBRIDGE.	265
WEST, JOSEPH R.	231
WILLIAMS, GEORGE H.	49
WILSON, HENRY.	23
WINDOM, WILLIAM.	233
WRIGHT, GEORGE G.	235

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LYSSES S. GRANT was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. His parents were of Scotch extraction, and had settled in Ohio several years before the birth of their eldest son. He received his early education by attending at intervals the village school. The first book which his mother put into his hands after he had learned to read was Weems's Life of Washington, which made a deep impression upon his mind.

On the first of July, 1839, at the age of seventeen, he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet. Owing to limited opportunities for early preparation his course was by no means easy, but he applied himself diligently, making steady and satisfactory progress. In French, Drawing, and Mathematics he was very proficient, and as a rider he was the best in the institution. He was popular with his comrades, who regarded him as a youth of marked common sense, who performed his duties quietly, without ostentation or display. Having completed his four years' course, he graduated in 1843, at the age of twenty-one. He was immediately appointed to the Fourth Infantry, and in 1844 was ordered to Texas to watch the Mexican army. In the spring of 1845 he shared in the glories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey. At the battle of Molino del Rey, and during the remainder of the operations before the city of Mexico, he behaved with such gallantry that he was promoted to Brevet First Lieutenant, and for his courage at the battle of Chapultepec he was shortly afterward promoted to a Brevet Captaincy.

Immediately after the close of the Mexican war Captain Grant returned to the United States, and shortly thereafter he married

Miss Julia B. Dent, daughter of Colonel Frederick Dent, of St. Louis. In 1852 he was ordered to the Pacific Coast, and while serving in Oregon he was promoted to a full Captaincy. In 1854, finding a soldier's life wearisome in those wilds, he resigned his commission and returned to the East. His father-in-law having presented his wife with a farm near St. Louis, he built a log house upon it for his family, and applied himself with industry to the cultivation of the soil. After four years of constant, but not very profitable, labor he gave up farming, and removed to Galena, Illinois, where he became a partner with his father and a brother in the leather trade. He devoted himself to his new business with the same energy which had marked his career as a soldier and a farmer. The firm of "Grant & Sons" soon acquired an excellent reputation among business men throughout the State.

When the national flag was fired on at Fort Sumter, Grant's patriotism and military ardor were aroused together. "I have served my country through one war," he said to a friend, "and, live or die, will serve her through this." He immediately began recruiting and drilling a company in the streets of Galena, and in four days after Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men he went with it to Springfield. Governor Yates, feeling the need of his military education and experience in organizing the army of volunteers assembling at Springfield, at once appointed him Adjutant-General of the State. In this position his services were invaluable.

It was soon evident that his military talents were of so high an order as to demand for him active service in the field. On the 15th day of June, 1861, he received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Information having been received that the guerillas of Missouri threatened Quincy, on the Mississippi, Grant was ordered to the exposed point, marching his regiment one hundred and twenty miles for lack of transportation. From Quincy he was ordered to a point on the Missouri River to guard the Hannibal and Hudson Railroad. In this service there was little opportunity for distinction, nevertheless he showed

such efficiency that he was soon after promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

In September General Grant was placed in command of the district of South-east Missouri, with his head-quarters at Cairo, Illinois. Hearing of Polk's intention of investing Paducah, Kentucky, he immediately fitted up an expedition, and on the 5th of September steamed up the river. He landed two regiments and a battery, and, without firing a shot, took possession of Paducah. He immediately issued a proclamation in which he urged the people to pursue their usual avocations without alarm, assuring them that he had come among them "not as an enemy but as a fellow-citizen."

Satisfied that the enemy was gathering troops and supplies at Columbus for operations in Missouri, Grant, on the 6th of November, embarked his forces, and dropped down to Island Number One, eleven miles above Columbus. The troops landed on the Missouri shore, and marched about three miles to Belmont, where the rebels occupied a camp strongly intrenched. Grant moved on their works, and while at the head of the skirmish line had his horse shot under him. The fight was very severe for about four hours, but finally General Grant ordered a charge, and drove the enemy through their encampment. Thousands of them took refuge on their transports, but many prisoners were taken, and all their artillery was captured. After this success, when General Grant was marching his forces back to the transports, he was intercepted by a large rebel force from Columbus who were confident of cutting off his return to the river. "We are surrounded," excitedly exclaimed an aide riding up. "Very well," said General Grant, "we must cut our way out as we cut our way in. We have whipped them once, and I think we can do it again." They did cut their way through thirteen regiments of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry. They regained their boats and returned to Cairo, after having taken one hundred and fifty prisoners, and destroyed much material of war.

On the first of February, 1862, the War Department ordered

the reduction of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, for the purpose of establishing points of operation against Memphis, Columbus, and Nashville. This duty was assigned to General Grant, with a land force of seventeen thousand men, and to Commodore Foote, with a fleet of seventeen gunboats. Fort Henry with seventeen heavy guns, and garrisoned by twenty-eight hundred men, was captured on the 6th of February.

Early on the morning of the 12th General Grant, with eight light batteries and a main column of fifteen thousand men, commenced his march to Fort Donelson, twelve miles across the country. Fort Donelson was situated on a rocky eminence which commanded the river for several miles above and below. Numerous batteries, protected by strong works, threw thirty-two and sixty-four pound shot. Bastions, rifle-pits, and abatis opposed every approach. Twenty thousand soldiers manned the works, commanded by Generals Buckner, Pillow, and Floyd. Before noon on the 12th the rebel pickets were driven in by Grant's advance, and before dark the fort was invested on all its land sides. The next day, with continuous skirmishing, the investment was drawn closer to the works. On the following day the enemy made a vigorous attack, which was repulsed. General Grant ordered a charge, which was vigorously made, and after a fierce struggle he gained a part of the intrenchments. Under cover of the night two of the rebel generals, with as many of their troops as could be embarked on steamers, abandoned the fort and ascended the river. Early on the following morning General Buckner dispatched a note to General Grant proposing an armistice in which to consider terms of capitulation. General Grant replied, "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." Buckner made haste to accept the terms imposed. Ten thousand prisoners of war, sixty-five guns, seventeen thousand six hundred small arms, with an immense amount of military stores, fell into the hands of the victors.

This brilliant victory, penetrating, as it did, the rebel line of defense west of the Alleghany Mountains, occasioned great rejoicing

throughout the North. Secretary Stanton recommended General Grant for a Major-General's commission. President Lincoln nominated him to the Senate the same day. The Senate at once confirmed the nomination. The new military district of Tennessee was now assigned him.

The successful General did not rest idly upon his laurels. He took immediate possession of Nashville, on the Cumberland, but established his headquarters at Fort Henry, that he might also control the Tennessee River. It was deemed important to dislodge a large force of the enemy concentrating at Corinth. For this purpose General Grant, with thirty-five thousand men, ascended the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing. There they were disembarked to await the arrival of General Buell, who was marching from Nashville to join them with a force of forty thousand. Johnston, the rebel General, in command at Corinth, resolved to throw his whole force of seventy thousand men upon Grant and annihilate his army before he could be joined by Buell.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, the rebel army suddenly and unexpectedly attacked the Union troops. Although our forces fought with desperation, they were driven nearly three miles with dreadful carnage on both sides. Night terminated a day of disaster to the Union arms. The rebel general telegraphed the news of his success to Richmond. He had no doubt of an easy and complete victory on the morrow. General Grant, however, never despaired of the result. No thought of ultimate defeat seemed to enter his mind. During the night he reorganized his broken forces, and formed a new line of battle. Twenty thousand of General Buell's troops, arriving after dark, were placed in position for the coming conflict. Relying upon the remainder of Buell's army for a reserve, he disposed all his available force for immediate action. With the dawn of day the national army along its whole line moved upon the astonished enemy with an impetuosity inspired by confidence of victory. All day the conflict raged with terrific fury, and at night the discomfited foe retreated to their intrenchments at Corinth, having lost nearly twenty thousand

men. General Grant's loss was over twelve thousand men. This victory, though costly, was of inestimable value to the Union cause, giving, as it did, our armies the key to a large extent of the southern country, and opening the Mississippi to Memphis.

The Union forces then advanced to the siege of Corinth, where the enemy had strongly intrenched themselves. They abandoned the place before the advance of the national forces, who occupied their works. General Grant made Memphis his headquarters, when he took immediate and successful measures to suppress the crafty secessionists and unscrupulous traders who infested that city. He put negroes to useful employment, and in a short time, under his wise administration, order and security reigned. On the 17th of September General Grant made an advance on the enemy at Iuka. After a stubborn resistance they evacuated that place on the night of the 19th. On the 3d of October the enemy, numbering forty thousand, attacked Grant's defenses at Corinth, but after a sanguinary conflict, lasting until noon of the 4th, the rebels retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. On the 8th of October General Grant received a congratulatory order from President Lincoln. Envious of the successful general, a few days after the victory of Corinth certain persons waited on President Lincoln and accused him of being a drunkard. After patiently listening to the story, he replied, "I wish all my generals would drink Grant's whisky."

The next great military movement was made upon Vicksburg, where the enemy, strongly fortified, commanded the Mississippi. General Grant had full power given him to accomplish in his own way the capture of this stronghold. By a series of masterly movements he concentrated an army of fifty thousand men on the land side, in a line extending from the Yazoo above to the Mississippi below the town. Commodore Porter, with a fleet of sixty vessels carrying two hundred and eighty guns, and eight hundred men, was directed to co-operate from the river.

The siege which followed was one of the most memorable in history. It began early in February, 1863, and during the months

it was protracted scarcely a day passed without a sanguinary battle. Shot and shell from the gunboats and batteries compelled the inhabitants to burrow in the hillsides for security. Assaults by the national troops were repulsed with such terrible loss that it seemed the only hope of reducing the stronghold was in regular siege operations.

In the progress of the siege a mine was dug under one of the most important batteries of the enemy and charged with two thousand pounds of powder. At length, on the 25th of June, 1865, the mine was ready to do its work of destruction. The explosion was to be the signal for a simultaneous attack by land and water. At three o'clock in the afternoon the mine exploded, and immediately, over a line of twelve miles in length, the storm of battle opened upon the city with intense fury.

But the defense was as determined as the assault, and the doomed city still held out. When General Grant was asked if he could take the place, he replied, "Certainly. I cannot tell exactly when I shall take the town, but I mean to stay here till I do, if it takes me thirty years."

The final assault was to take place on the 4th of July, but on the day before a white flag appeared on the rebel works, and soon after two officers came out with a communication from Pemberton proposing an armistice for arranging terms of surrender. Grant replied that "unconditional surrender" only would be accepted. General Pemberton, hoping to obtain more favorable terms, urged a personal interview. The two generals met at three o'clock under an oak-tree less than two hundred feet from the rebel lines. Grant adhered to his demand, and the rebel commander, knowing that further resistance would be vain, after conferring with his officers accepted the terms imposed. At ten o'clock on the morning of the eighty-seventh anniversary of American Independence, white flags were raised along the rebel lines announcing their surrender. General Grant, with his staff, at the head of his army, entered the city and took possession of the works so gloriously won. The surrender included one hundred and seventy-two cannon and over

thirty thousand prisoners of war. The fall of Vicksburg was the most disastrous blow which had thus far been inflicted on the rebellion. Its immediate effect was to open the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

General Grant would have moved immediately upon Mobile, but he received orders from Washington to co-operate with General Banks in a movement upon Texas. Accordingly, on the 30th of August he left Vicksburg for New Orleans. In that city he was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries which disabled him for months.

In East Tennessee affairs were not moving prosperously for the Union cause. The battle of Chickamauga had resulted in the loss to the national troops of sixteen thousand men. They took position behind their intrenchments at Chattanooga, their lines of communication were cut off, and they were threatened with destruction by a rebel force of eighty thousand men. In this emergency General Grant was, on the 16th of October, 1863, assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, including the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. On the 19th of October he telegraphed to General Thomas, "Hold Chattanooga at all hazards. I will be there as soon as possible." On the evening of the 23d he entered Chattanooga, and his arrival at once put a new aspect upon affairs. At once he applied himself with immense energy to the work of making sure his lines of communication, hastening reinforcements, and securing supplies. "The enemy," said the "Richmond Enquirer," "were out-fought at Chickamauga, but the present position of affairs looks as though we had been out-generated at Chattanooga."

General Sherman, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, had marched his army from the Mississippi as rapidly as possible. At midnight, on the 23d of November, he crossed the Tennessee, above Chattanooga, and took a position to attack the enemy's right north of Missionary Ridge. The next day General Hooker stormed Lookout Mountain, on the enemy's extreme left, and gained a brilliant

victory in the memorable "battle above the clouds." The next day the battle was opened along the whole line, the main attack being at the center, from an elevation where General Grant took position. The Union forces, led by generals whose names have become immortal, fought with a patriotic ardor which has never been surpassed. For miles the mountains and valleys were ablaze with the lightning of battle. The conflict raged with terrific fury during all the hours of that memorable day, but when night came the national flag floated over all the works which the enemy had held with so much apparent security in the morning. General Grant telegraphed to Washington, "Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried and are now held by us."

This brilliant victory was one of the most decisive steps toward the final overthrow of the rebellion. The scale in the west turned irretrievably against the Confederacy when its armies were hurled from the summits of Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Still General Grant did not rest. He pursued the routed foe toward Atlanta, capturing thousands of prisoners, and securing immense supplies.

General Grant had now three vast armies under his command, occupying over a thousand miles in extent. Feeling the weight of responsibilities resting upon him, he wished to acquaint himself personally with the condition of his command. In mid-winter, through storms and drifting snows which incumbered the mountain passes, on horseback he visited the outposts of his army through an extent of country from Knoxville, on the one hand, to St. Louis on the other.

A grateful country honored the soldier whose vigorous blows had told so terribly on the rebellion. A resolution was passed in Congress presenting the thanks of that body to General Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command. A gold medal was ordered to be struck off and presented to General Grant. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the rank of Lieutenant-General, which was conferred upon General Grant. He was sum-

moned to Washington to receive his credentials, and to enter upon the command of all the armies of the United States. As he made his rapid journey to the capital multitudes gathered at every railroad station to catch a glimpse of the man whose achievements surpassed those of any other living General. He was received by President Lincoln with cordiality characteristic of a noble soul in which no spark of jealousy ever found a lodgment.

On the 9th of March, in the executive mansion, in the presence of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons, General Grant received his commission as Lieutenant-General. President Lincoln having uttered some appropriate words of congratulation, General Grant replied :

“ Mr. President, I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies who have fought in so many battles for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibility now devolving upon me. I know that if it is properly met it will be due to these armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.”

General Grant now concentrated all his energies upon the work of crushing the rebellion and terminating the war by the destruction of the rebel armies. He determined to concentrate the armies of the United States in a general attack upon the Confederate capital. The veteran Generals of the Union, with their splendid commands of tried soldiers, were assigned their several parts in the impending struggle.

General Grant established his head-quarters with the army of the Potomac, which was encamped among the hills north of the Rapidan. Here he massed all his available forces preparatory to an attack upon General Lee, who occupied the south side of the river with as brave an army as ever went to battle.

At midnight, on the third of May, 1864, General Grant left his camp with an army one hundred and fifty thousand strong, and crossed the Rapidan a few miles below the intrenchments of the

enemy. In three columns the army penetrated the Wilderness, hoping by a flank movement to gain the rear of the enemy. At noon on the 5th General Lee, with an immense force, suddenly emerged from the forest, and fell upon the center of Grant's extended line, hoping to cut it in two, and then destroy each part piece-meal. The battle raged with tremendous fury during the remainder of the day, and when night came no less than six thousand had fallen between the two armies on the bloody field.

At the rising of the morrow's sun the battle was renewed. No army ever had a braver or more determined foe. The forest was ablaze with the fire of battle in the face of the enemy, who contested every inch of ground, but by nightfall had been driven back two miles from where the battle opened in the morning. The third day of the battle of the Wilderness was distinguished by the retreat of the enemy toward his intrenchments near Spottsylvania Court house. After a series of bloody battles extending through the entire day, the rebels reached their intrenchments in the night. Early on the following morning, which was Sunday, General Grant fell upon their works, and after a long day of battle the enemy were driven from their first line of intrenchments with the loss of twenty-five hundred prisoners. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the battle raged with constantly augmenting fury. The latter day was signalized by fourteen hours of unremitting battle, and at its close General Grant, after announcing to the Government the results achieved, added, "*I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.*"

During the night the national troops marched by another flank movement, and before dawn had gained a series of ridges two miles beyond the Spottsylvania Court house. But the enemy, ever on the alert, had already manned intrenchments before them which had previously been prepared to resist any such movement toward Richmond. General Grant attacked their intrenchments, but they were too strong to be taken by assault. At night he sent a force of cavalry ten miles forward to seize a station on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and in the morning the whole army

followed. By this advance of General Grant the rebels were left nearly twelve miles in his rear. General Lee was alarmed. He feared that his line of communication might be cut off, and that General Grant might take the Confederate capital without his being able to strike a blow in its defense. In haste he abandoned his position, and hastened toward another line of defense on the banks of the North Anna river. Both armies moved rapidly by parallel lines until they confronted each other on the banks of the North Anna, within forty miles of Richmond. Here Lee being too strongly intrenched to be successfully attacked, General Grant, concealing his purpose by a strong demonstration, marched rapidly to a point on the Pamunky river, within fourteen miles of Richmond. He crossed the Pamunky, and on Wednesday morning, June 1, he was with his army at Cold Harbor face to face with the army of General Lee, now concentrated behind the defenses of Richmond. These works, bristling with guns, were achievements of the highest engineering skill, and were manned by hosts of brave and determined defenders. There followed a week of as desperate and determined fighting as the war had witnessed. Day after day the brave battalions of the Union army were hurled against the rebels. It was evident that the time had not come for the capture of these works. The emergency displayed the resources of the Commanding General in devising and executing a movement bold as it was brilliant. Concealing his operations under a fire of skirmishers, General Grant, with the mass of his army, commenced another flank movement. Descending the left bank of the Chickahominy, he crossed it several miles below the enemy's lines, and by a rapid march reached the James River, and crossed it on pontoon bridges. By this brilliant movement he placed his forces in rear of Lee's army, south of Richmond. After effecting a junction with General Butler at Bermuda Hundred on the 15th of June, he crossed the Appomattox and commenced an attack on Petersburg.

General Lee, startled at hearing the thunder of Grant's cannon far to the south of him, made haste to abandon his now useless ramparts and turn his army to the defense of Richmond in another

quarter. A triple line of intrenchments reared for the defense of Petersburg were manned by soldiers who fought with the valor of desperation. After a terrible struggle the outer line was captured, with sixteen guns and three hundred prisoners. After two days more of bloody battle, whose scenes can never be adequately described, General Lee abandoned his second line, and concentrated all his strength for the defense of his inner works. In those three days of battle the Union Army lost ten thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing. It was evident that Petersburg, which was the key to Richmond, was defended by works so strong that they could only be taken by siege.

Firmly, as in a vice, General Grant held the bulk of the rebel army, while General Sherman led a resistless host from Atlanta in a rapid and desolating march through Georgia and the Carolinas to co-operate with the army before the ramparts of Richmond. The Rebellion was tottering to its fall under the wise policy which placed General Grant at the head of the Armies of the United States. He comprehended the situation with the perception of a statesman and the intuition of a military genius, as the following extract from one of his official reports will show:

"From an early period in the Rebellion I have been impressed with the idea that the active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, was necessary to a speedy termination of the war. From the first I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable, and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the Rebellion was entirely broken. I therefore determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies, and from the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance; second, to hammer continually against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to

him but an equal submission, with the loyal section of our common country, to the Constitution and laws of the land."

Weeks and months rolled on, every day being signalized by important military operations. General Grant was constantly making progress toward the end he kept continually in view—the destruction of "the military power of the Rebellion." It was near the end of March, 1865. General Sherman having swept through the heart of the Confederacy, had turned his victorious soldiers northward, and formed a junction with forces sent by General Grant to meet him.

It was evident that the days of the Rebellion were numbered. It was feared by General Grant that the beleaguered enemy might make his escape from Richmond, and protract for a time his hopeless struggle. Seeing indications of such a purpose on the part of General Lee, Grant hurled his whole army at once upon the rebel lines. For three days the battle raged with a fury which no previous conflicts had surpassed. Lee was convinced that he could not resist the assault of another day, and on the night of the 3d of April fled, with the shattered remnants of his army. The National troops entered the abandoned works, and immediately the nation was electrified by the joyful news:

"Richmond and Petersburg are ours. A third part of Lee's army is destroyed. For the remainder there is no escape."

In anticipation of the flight of Lee from Richmond, General Grant had placed the Fifth Corps in such a position that it was thrown in front of the enemy, and thus cut off his retreat. Lee's army was now at the mercy of General Grant. The rebel troops were so hemmed in, and so exposed to shot and shell, that a few hours would have sufficed for their destruction. Sympathy for them induced General Grant to make the first advances, and urge General Lee to surrender and spare him the pain of destroying the heroic but misguided soldiers of the Rebellion. Lee asked the terms of surrender which would be accepted, and General Grant replied, "Peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, namely, that the men surrendered shall be disqualified

for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged." General Lee proposed an interview, that he and General Grant might confer upon the "restoration of peace." General Grant's reply indicates his wise perception of the only responsibility which rested upon him :

"As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace may be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten this most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed."

General Lee saw that delay or parley would serve no useful purpose with such a man. On the afternoon of the 9th of April he accepted the simple and decisive terms of surrender imposed by General Grant. All the material of war was to be given up, and the officers and men to give their parole not to serve against the United States until exchanged. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman a few days later. The great Rebellion was at an end. A grateful country acknowledged that the chief instrument in bringing about this happy result was General Ulysses S. Grant. His countrymen heaped honors upon him without parsimony. Congress revived the grade of General, which none had held since Washington, and on the 25th of July, 1865, this peerless military rank was conferred upon General Grant.

It soon became evident that it was the wish of the people to elevate him to the Presidency. On the 21st of May, 1868, the Republican Convention, assembled at Chicago, gave him a unanimous nomination as candidate for this high office. He accepted the nomination in apt and modest terms, closing with the words, "Let us have peace," which were accepted by a long distracted country as auspicious of better days. The twenty-six States which participated in the election gave two hundred and fourteen electoral votes for Grant, and eighty for Seymour, the opposing candidate.

On the 4th of March, 1869, General Grant entered upon the duties of his high office. He surrounded himself with able counselors, who were fully in accord with him in their purpose to give the country an honest and efficient administration. He was successful in the accomplishment of two results apparently incompatible with each other, yet both fortunate for the country—great reduction of internal taxes, and immense diminution of the public debt. His humane policy toward the Indians, his generous but firm treatment of the lately rebellious States, his judicious steps in civil service reform, his wise administration of foreign affairs,—all received the general approval of the people.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention which assembled in June, 1872, were instructed by the people, and by acclamation re-nominated Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency of the United States. He was re-elected by an immense majority, receiving two hundred and ninety-two electoral votes against seventy-four for all others. On the 4th of March, 1873, General Grant was inaugurated for his second term as President of the United States. His address on the occasion did honor to his head and heart as the chief Executive of a great nation. In reviewing the past he declared that it had been his purpose to act for the best interests of the whole people; that he had occupied the four years just closed in the effort to "restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress." Looking to the future, he pledged himself to a policy as comprehensive and benign as was ever conceived by an enlightened and patriotic statesman.

In personal character and endowments General Grant is singularly fitted for his high position. He possesses a mind practical and well-balanced; great strength of will with remarkable equality of temper. He has a calm independence which is not pliant to the purposes of others. He makes up his mind rapidly, and forthwith bends every energy to the execution of his purpose. With great decision of character he combines profound deference for the popular will. He is faithful in his friendship, sincere in his professions, superior to all envy, truthful, honorable, and upright.



Henry Wilson

HENRY WILSON,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



HENRY WILSON was born at Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812, of poor parentage. He was early apprenticed to a farmer in his native town, with whom he continued eleven years, during which period his school privileges, at different intervals, amounted to about one year. He early formed a taste for reading, which he eagerly indulged on Sundays and evenings by fire-light and moon-light. Thus, in the course of his eleven years' apprenticeship, he read about 1,000 volumes—mainly of history and biography.

On coming of age, young Wilson left Farmington, and with all his possessions packed upon his back, walked to Natick, Mass., and hired himself to a shoemaker. Having learned the trade, and labored nearly three years, he returned to New Hampshire for the purpose of securing an education. His educational career, however, was suddenly arrested by the insolvency of the man to whom he had entrusted his money, and in 1838 he returned to Natick to resume his trade of shoemaking.

Wilson was now twenty-six years of age, and up to this period his life had been mainly devoted to labor. It was in allusion to this that when, in 1858, he replied on the floor of Congress to the famous "mudsill" speech of Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, he gave utterance to these eloquent words:

"Sir, I am the son of a hireling manual laborer, who, with the frosts of seventy winters on his brow, 'lives by daily labor.' I, too, have 'lived by daily labor.' I, too, have been a 'hireling manual laborer.' Poverty cast its dark and chilling shadow over the home of

my childhood ; and want was sometimes there—an unbidden guest. At the age of ten years—to aid him who gave me being in keeping the gaunt specter from the hearth of the mother who bore me—I left the home of my boyhood, and went forth to earn my bread by ‘daily labor.’”

From his youth, Mr. Wilson seems to have been deeply and permanently imbued with the spirit of hostility to Slavery, and few men have dealt more numerous or heavy blows against the institution. His political career commenced in 1840. During this year he made upwards of sixty speeches in behalf of the election of Gen. Harrison. In the succeeding five years, he was three times elected a Representative, and twice a Senator, to the Massachusetts legislature. Here his stern opposition to Slavery was at once apparent, and in 1845 he was selected, with the poet Whittier, to bear to Washington the great anti-slavery petition of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. In the same year he introduced in the legislature a resolution declaring the unalterable hostility of Massachusetts to the further extension and longer continuance of Slavery in America, and her fixed determination to use all constitutional and lawful means for its extinction. His speech on this occasion was pronounced by the leading anti-slavery journals to be the fullest and most comprehensive on the Slavery question that had yet been made in any legislative body in the country. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Wilson was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848, and on the rejection of the anti-slavery resolutions presented to that body, he withdrew from it, and was prominent in the organization of the Free Soil party. In the following year he was chosen chairman of the Free Soil State Committee of Massachusetts—a post which he filled during four years. In 1850 he was again a member of the State legislature; and in 1851 and 1852 was a member of the Senate, and president of that body. He was also president of the Free Soil National Convention at Pittsburg in 1852, and chairman of the National Committee. He was the Free Soil candidate for Congress in 1852. In 1853 and 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate

for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1853 he was an active and influential member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. In 1855, was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Everett.

Mr. Wilson took his seat in the Senate in February, 1855, and, by a vote nearly unanimous, has been thrice re-elected to that office. As a Senator, he has been uniformly active, earnest, faithful, prominent, and influential,—invariably evincing an inflexible and fearless opposition to Slavery and the slave-power. In his very first speech, made a few days after entering the Senate, he announced for himself and his anti-slavery friends their uncompromising position. “We mean, sir,” said he, “to place in the councils of the Nation men who, in the words of Jefferson, have sworn on the altar of God eternal hostility to every kind of oppression over the mind and body of men.” This was the key-note of Mr. Wilson’s career in the Senate from that day to this.

In the spring of 1856 occurred the assault upon Mr. Sumner by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina. Mr. Wilson—whose fearlessness is equal to his firmness and consistency—denounced this act as “brutal, murderous, and cowardly.” These words, uttered on the floor of the Senate, drew forth a challenge from Mr. Brooks, which was declined by Wilson in terms so just, dignified, and manly, as to secure the warm approval of all good and right-minded people.

At the commencement of the rebellion, the Senate assigned to Mr. Wilson the Chairmanship of the Military Committee. In view of his protracted experience as a member of this committee, joined with his great energy and industry, probably no man in the Senate was more completely qualified for this most important post. In this committee originated most of the legislation for raising, organizing, and governing the armies, while thousands of nominations of officers of all grades were referred to it. The labors of Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the committee, were immense. Important legislation affecting the armies, and the thousands of nominations, could not but excite the liveliest interest of officers and their friends; and they

ever freely visited him, consulted with, and wrote to him. Private soldiers, too, ever felt at liberty to visit him, or write to him concerning their affairs. Thousands did so, and so promptly did he attend to their needs that they called him the "Soldier's Friend."

As clearly as any man in the country, Mr. Wilson, at the commencement of the rebellion, discerned the reality and magnitude of the impending conflict. Hence, at the fall of Fort Sumter, when President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men, the clear-sighted Senator advised that the call should be for 300,000; and immediately induced the Secretary of War to double the number of regiments assigned to Massachusetts. In the prompt forwarding of these troops Mr. Wilson was specially active. Throughout that spring, and until the meeting of Congress, July 4th, he was constantly occupying himself at Washington, aiding the soldiers, working in the hospitals, and preparing the necessary military measures to be presented to the national legislature.

Congress assembled; and, on the second day of the session, Mr. Wilson introduced several important bills relating to the military wants of the country, one of which was a bill authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers for three years. Subsequently Mr. Wilson introduced another bill authorizing the President to accept 500,000 volunteers additional to those already ordered to be employed. During this extra session, Mr. Wilson, as Chairman of the Military Committee, introduced other measures of great importance relating to the appointment of army officers, the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and increasing the pay of private soldiers,—all of which measures were enacted. In fact, such was his activity and efficiency in presenting and urging forward plans for increasing and organizing the armies necessary to put down the rebellion, that General Scott declared of Mr. Wilson that he "had done more work in that short session than all the chairmen of the military committees had done for the last twenty years."

After the defeat at Bull Run, Mr. Wilson was earnestly solicited by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Chase, to raise a regiment of in-

fantry, a company of sharp-shooters, and a battery of artillery. Accordingly, returning to Massachusetts, he issued a stirring appeal to the young men of the State, addressed several public meetings, and in forty days he succeeded in rallying 2,300 men. He was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and with his regiment, a company of sharp-shooters, and the third battery of artillery, he returned to Washington as colonel; and afterwards, as aid on the staff of General McClellan, Mr. Wilson served until the beginning of the following year, when pressing duties in Congress forced him to resign his military commission.

Returning to his seat in the Senate, Mr. Wilson originated and carried through several measures of great importance to the interests of the army and the country. Among these was the passage of bills relating to courts-martial, allotment certificates, army-signal department, sutlers and their duties, the army medical department, encouragement of enlistments, making free the wives and children of colored soldiers, a uniform system of army ambulances, increasing still further the pay of soldiers, establishing a national military and naval asylum for totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces, encouraging the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers, securing to colored soldiers equality of pay, and other wise and judicious provisions.

Invariably true and constant in his sympathies for the down-trodden and oppressed, Mr. Wilson never once forgot the slave, for whose freedom and elevation he had consecrated his time and energies for more than a quarter of a century. He actively participated in the measures culminating in the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. He introduced the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, by which more than three thousand slaves were made free, and Slavery made for ever impossible in the capital of the Nation. He introduced a provision, which became a law, May 21, 1862, "providing that persons of color in the District of Columbia should be subject to the same laws to which white persons were subject; that they should be tried for offenses against the laws in the same manner

as white persons were tried; and, if convicted, be liable to the same penalty, and no other, as would be inflicted upon white persons for the same crime." He introduced the amendment to the Militia Bill of 1795, which made negroes a part of the militia, and providing for the freedom of all such men of color as should be called into the service of the United States, as well as the freedom of their mothers, wives, and children. This, with one or two other measures of a kindred character, introduced by Mr. Wilson, and urged forward through much and persistent opposition, resulted in the freedom of nearly 100,000 slaves in Kentucky alone.

After the close of the war, Mr. Wilson was no less active and influential in procuring legislation for the suitable reduction of the army than he had been in originating measures for its creation. Making an extended tour through the Southern States, he delivered numerous able and instructive addresses on political and national topics, which had a marked effect in promoting practical reconstruction.

It was in his place in the Senate, however, that he performed his most effective labors in promoting the great work of reconstruction. With the eye of a statesman he surveyed the field, and was among the first to discover the means necessary to accomplish the desired end. He saw that the foundation of enduring prosperity to the South and peace to the country must be a guarantee of civil and political rights to the colored people, firmly imbedded in the Constitution. This having been accomplished, he favored the mildest measures which sound statesmanship could devise in the treatment of persons recently in rebellion. Though possessed of rare kindness of heart, he did not permit his emotions to blind him to the necessity of adopting such measures as would insure the country against a recurrence of the bloody tragedy of rebellion.

During all his public life Mr. Wilson has always been bold and eloquent in the advocacy of measures tending to give employment to working-men, and open to them all possible chances for advancement. He has been a strong advocate of homestead acts, of laws exempting from seizure the poor man's furniture and a portion of his wages, of laws abolishing imprisonment for debt, laws to open

the public lands to actual settlers, and laws to reduce the hours of labor. He advocated the Eight Hour Law as likely to promote "the material, intellectual, and moral interests of the masses of the people, whose lot it was to toil for their subsistence." Of his more than thirteen hundred public speeches a large majority have been directly in the interests of the people who are doing the world's necessary work.

His sympathies for the unfortunate have been manifested not only in word but in deed. He is said to have devoted a large portion of his salary as a Senator and his pay as an author to the relief of the soldier and the unfortunate. He would never have to do with gains which were in any way wrung from the poor or the oppressed. While he was engaged in manufacturing shoes one of his Southern customers who had failed promised to compromise by paying fifty per cent of the indebtedness, but proposed to raise the money in part by the sale of his slaves. Wilson would not hear of this, but gave him a full discharge of the whole debt, requesting him never to send any dividend unless it could be done from money not obtained by the traffic in human beings.

Mr. Wilson was among the first to declare himself in favor of General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1868. After the nomination he entered with great zeal into the canvass, and made some of the ablest speeches of the campaign. He gave the administration a steady and consistent support, not hesitating, however, in a spirit of candor, to criticise its mistakes.

President Grant having been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Republican National Convention of 1872, the second place upon the ticket was assigned to Henry Wilson. This nomination was every-where received with approval by the party. In Wilson they believed they had a candidate who in every emergency would do honor to his party and the country. He was elected to the Vice-Presidency by an unexpectedly large majority, receiving 292 out of a total electoral vote of 366. He was inaugurated Vice-President on the 4th of March, 1873, amid unusually auspicious omens for a happy and prosperous term.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1840 to Miss Harriet M. Howe, of Natick, a young lady of intelligence, amiability, and beauty. Her early loss of health prevented her from taking an active part in society. She died, much lamented, in May, 1870, after a painful illness of several years. Their only child, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Wilson, of the army, died in Texas in 1866, at the age of twenty.

In early life Mr. Wilson saw the lamentable effects of the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, in causing crime, and keeping the common people in their condition of poverty and degradation. He resolved to refrain entirely from their use, and to use his utmost influence to induce others to do likewise. He founded the Congressional Temperance Society, and by its agency succeeded in saving more than one man of genius from degradation and ruin.

In 1868 Mr. Wilson became a member of the Congregational Church. He has given much of his time, talent, and money in forwarding religious enterprises. The elements and traits of Christian character which exist in him are not the products of a day, but the growth of years—are not ephemeral but enduring.

Notwithstanding his cares and labors in the field of politics, Mr. Wilson has accomplished more in literature than many who have made it a pursuit. He is the author of a "History of the Anti-slavery Measures of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses," and "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the Thirty-ninth Congress." His principal literary work is "The History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," the first volume of which, recently published, has received the approval of the leading critics in the country.


In his personal character Mr. Wilson is without reproach. He possesses purity as stainless as when he entered politics, and integrity as unimpeachable as when first elected to office. He is one of the most practical of statesmen, and one of the most skillful of legislative tacticians. His *forte* is hard work—the simple and efficient means by which he has arisen from humble origin to his present high position.



Memorandum Book
1860

HAMILTON FISH,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

AMILTON FISH was born in New York city, August 3, 1808, of an old family in high consideration for wealth and respectability. He was educated at Columbia College, where he maintained an excellent character for scholarship. Having graduated, he entered upon the study of law in his native city. At the May term in 1830 he was examined, and admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State. Three years later he was regularly enrolled among the counselors of that court.

Though his natural abilities and liberal culture eminently fitted him for a brilliant professional career, the cares and responsibilities of a large property, that devolved upon him soon after he commenced practice, prevented him from devoting that time and attention to the legitimate pursuits of his profession which are necessary to attain its highest honors. While he continued at the bar, however, his business was both considerable and lucrative. He was respected for the fidelity and promptitude with which he managed the interests committed to his charge.

Early in his career he entered the field of politics, as a member of the Whig party, in which he soon attained a leading position. He was for several years Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New York. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New York city, over Hon. John M'Keon, the Democratic candidate, who then represented the district. His majority was small, but it was considered a great triumph by his friends, as the majority of Governor Bouck over Mr. Bradish in the same district was about twelve hundred. In the Twenty-eighth Congress, to which he was then elected, Mr. Fish served on the Military Committee, and dis-

charged all the duties of his position with commendable punctuality and faithfulness.

Mr. Fish was nominated as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, at the State Convention of 1846, on the same ticket with John Young. The Anti-Renters adopted Mr. Gardner, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was elected over Mr. Fish by upward of 13,000 majority. The latter was a candidate for the same office at the November election in 1847, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gardner, and was elected by a majority of about 30,000. As President of the State Senate, Mr. Fish was distinguished by gentlemanly courtesy and dignified urbanity.

Mr. Fish, as Lieutenant-Governor, occupied a position that naturally attracted the attention of the party to himself. The Whigs were divided into two factions, the Conservative or National, and the Radical Whigs—the particular friends of Mr. Seward. The sympathies of Mr. Fish were understood to be with the former; but, however decided in his convictions, he was moderate in the expression of his opinions, and by his conciliatory course had secured the good wishes of both factions. His friends in the city of New York urged his nomination for Governor with much earnestness, and such was his general popularity among the Whigs of the State, that he was nominated with great unanimity at the State Convention held on the 14th of September, 1848. The Democrats had now divided into two parties, presenting as their candidates John A. Dix and Reuben H. Walworth. The vote given for Mr. Fish was less than that given for both the Democratic candidates, but his plurality over either of them was very large. The division in the Democratic party rendered unnecessary any effort by the Whigs to secure the victory.

Mr. Fish took the oath of office as Governor in 1849. He was embarrassed by the solicitations made by the radical or conservative factions in his party to exert his influence in favor of one or the other; but he at all times steadily refused to take part in the contentions and divisions the occurrence of which he so much regretted.

His conduct was generally approved, and his administration passed quietly and harmoniously.

His messages indicated the possession on the part of their author of high literary abilities, and were much commended for the modest tone in which they were written. During his administration the slavery question was agitated in Congress and throughout the Union. He was entirely committed in favor of the principle of the Wilmot proviso. In his messages he expressed his decided opposition to the extension of slave territory. His remarks on this exciting question were conservative in their tone, though indicating the depth of his convictions, and the firmness with which they would be maintained.

Among the noteworthy recommendations of Governor Fish were the endowment of a State Agricultural School and a school for instruction in the mechanic arts—the restoration of the office of county superintendent of common schools—the management and equal taxation of personal property, and the establishment of tribunals of conciliation.

In 1851 Mr. Fish was elected a United States Senator for the term ending in 1857. He served on the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations. His course in the Senate gave the highest satisfaction to his friends. His consistency as a politician, his sagacity as a statesman, his decision of character, and his business talent, gave him a prominent place in the Senate and before the country.

At the breaking out of the civil war he gave his influence and means to the support of the Government. He was appointed with Bishop Ames, in January, 1862, upon a commission to relieve the Union prisoners in the South, and succeeded in negotiating a general exchange of prisoners of war.

In 1869 Mr. Fish entered upon the office of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Grant. His administration of this important office has been such as to give satisfaction to the country, and to increase the respect in which the American name is held every-where abroad. His policy has been eminently one

of peace and conciliation. Chief among the achievements of recent times is the settlement of the Alabama Claims and of the northwest water boundary, by the Treaty of Washington, which was negotiated in 1871—principally through the agency of Mr. Fish. The culmination of this negotiation in the Tribunal of Arbitration, which concluded its important work in September, 1872, is one of the most signal victories of peace the world has ever seen.



William A. Richardson.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON was born in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, November 2, 1821. His father, Hon. Daniel Richardson, was a lawyer of reputation, and his father's brother, William M. Richardson, was Chief-Justice of New Hampshire. He prepared for college at Groton (now Lawrence) Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He was made Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws at the same institution in 1846. He was admitted to the Boston bar on motion of the late Governor Andrew, July 8, 1846, and immediately settled in the practice of the law with his brother, Hon. Daniel S. Richardson, at Lowell, where they resided.

In the year of his admission to the bar he accepted his first official position, that of Judge Advocate of the Massachusetts Militia, which he held for four years. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Governor Boggs in 1850.

His admitted talents were early recognized by calls to fill stations of honor and responsibility. In 1849 he was chosen to the Lowell Common Council, also in 1853 and 1854, and was made President of that body. In 1853 he was one of the Corporators of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank—appointed one of the Trustees and upon the Finance Committee, which trusts he still continues to discharge. The new institution was a financial novelty in that day, but experience has demonstrated the wisdom which devised and perfected it.

His abilities as a financier were recognized by his appointment as President of the Wamesit (now National) Bank in 1859, which

he held until January, 1867; also, with the exception of that time, he was a Director of the Appleton Bank, Lowell, from October, 1853, until his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, when he resigned. He held the important office of President of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association in Lowell for two years, and exercised a controlling influence in a thorough remodeling and reorganizing of that influential institution.

In 1855 he was appointed to revise the General Statutes of the Commonwealth, having as associates in this laborious work Hon. Joel Parker and A. A. Richmond. This occupied a period of four years, and resulted in the "General Statutes of Massachusetts," enacted in 1859. The amount of labor, patient study, and legal skill required in mastering so much complication, and bringing the mass into harmonious order, may be imagined by all; but its successful accomplishment can only be appreciated by an experienced professional mind. The fidelity of this great work led the Legislature, in 1859, to appoint Mr. Richardson (then Judge) Chairman of the Committee to edit the General Statutes, Judge Sanger being joined with him in the work; and by a further Act, in 1867, he was charged with a continuance of this duty, which he has performed annually from that time.

Again, at the extra session of the Legislature, in November, 1872, he was appointed, with Judge Sanger, to edit a new edition of The General Statutes, and the Supplement thereto, in consequence of the destruction of the original plates in the great fire, and the same were published early in the year 1873, in two volumes of more than twelve hundred pages each.

In April, 1856, he entered upon the duties of Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, by appointment of the Governor and Council, succeeding Hon. S. P. P. Fay, who had held the office for thirty-five years preceding. On the consolidation of the office of Judge of Insolvency with that of Judge of Probate, in May, 1868, he was appointed to the new position of Judge of Probate and Insolvency, and remained in it until April, 1872, when he resigned the charge; a period of sixteen years from his first taking office as Judge of

Probate. The same industry which he has exhibited in so many other instances was manifested in a revisal of the entire mass of old Probate blanks and Probate practice, with results approved by the Supreme Court, and adopted throughout the Commonwealth in 1862. Although this work was done by authority of a Committee of Judges, yet it was Judge Richardson who performed the substantial labor. It was bringing order out of chaos almost literally.

Amid these multiplied demands upon his time, he was appointed one of the Trustees of Lawrence Academy in 1862, and one of the Overseers of Harvard College in 1863; and again, under the new law, in 1869; he has held these appointments from the first, and holds them still. In 1860 he found it necessary to remove his law office from Lowell to Boston, and his residence to Cambridge. In April of 1869 he was appointed and commissioned Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, but declined the honor.

He had long been well known to Governor Boutwell, who resided in the same county, and as soon as the latter was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 11, 1869, he telegraphed to Mr. Richardson to come to Washington, and take the position of Assistant Secretary, to which he was appointed March 20, 1869, without previous consultation with him. He not only was taken by surprise when the appointment was offered him, but he accepted it at last with reluctance, and by earnest persuasion. And even after he had filled the office with distinguished credit, he repeatedly sought to escape by tendering his resignation. But it was never accepted. He was immediately designated by the President to be Acting Secretary of the Treasury during any absence of Mr. Boutwell, and under that designation was in fact Acting Secretary for nine months while he held the office of Assistant, and for a short time in 1870 was also Acting Attorney-General by a like designation.

During this busy life he found time to write other books, beside revising and editing the Statutes of Massachusetts, having published "The Banking Laws of Massachusetts" in 1855, and a most valuable and comprehensive volume in 1872, entitled "Practical Information concerning the Public Debt of the United States;

with the National Banking Laws;" a second edition of which was printed in this country, and a third edition in England in 1873.

One would think that a man surrounded by so many responsibilities and such varied demands upon his time would be borne down by the constant drudgery of thinking and working. But Judge Richardson took his vacations of foreign travel as well as men of more elegant leisure. He spent some five or six months of the year 1865 in Europe; and again seven months of 1867; extending his studies and trip the latter year as far as Russia.

In June, 1871, while still Assistant Secretary, he was sent to Europe by Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary, as confidential agent, to negotiate abroad the new five per cent. funded loan, in which undertaking, amid much discouragement, he was eminently successful, having, in a few months, interested bankers and inventors in the loan, and organized a plan upon which he disposed of a large amount of bonds while there, and on which the funding of the public debt has since been continued. He had with him Mr. J. P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division, and some thirty-five clerks, through whom he delivered seventy-six millions of dollars of the new bonds to subscribers, received payment therefor, and invested the proceeds in outstanding bonds which he received, canceled, and returned to the Department at Washington. In March, 1872, he returned home, and the accounts were settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury without a single error in the whole transaction. At one time the money had so accumulated in his hands, that he had on deposit in the Bank of England sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars.

On the 17th of March, 1873, upon the transfer of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate of the United States as Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Richardson was nominated, unanimously confirmed, and appointed by President Grant to be Secretary of the Treasury.


Mr. Richardson is Honorary Vice-President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and has the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by Columbian University at Washington. L. R. S.



Delano

COLUMBUS DELANO,

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

COLUMBUS DELANO was born at Shoreham, Vermont, in the year 1809. At eight years of age he removed to Ohio, in the care of immediate relatives, who settled in the county of Knox. His boyhood was passed in the lighter avocations of the farm, joined with persistent devotion to study. He pursued his elementary education at such schools as were then available, learning the Latin language with but little aid from classical teachers. His historical reading at the age of eighteen was extensive. With a seriousness becoming his disposition, rather than his years, he began thus early to consider how he should make his way in the world, and what pathway was to lead him out of obscurity to a useful position in life. Without the aid of influential friends, but cheered with the encouraging words of those who knew and loved him, he determined to undertake the study of law.

In 1829 he entered the office of Hosmer Curtis, Esq., then a noted special pleader, practicing at Mount Vernon, Ohio. After three years of preparation he was admitted to the bar, in 1832, and commenced practice at Mount Vernon at the age of twenty-two.

Though no display of talent had been exhibited to justify the expectation that he would triumph suddenly over the formidable obstacles in the way of the young attorney, his success was immediate. He had the good fortune to be employed as junior counsel in a local suit, involving important legal questions and considerable estate. Having been left by an accident to the sole management of the case, he was triumphantly successful, and thus gained a reputation, the immediate effect of which was his election as prosecuting-attorney in a county adverse to his politics. After three years' service he was re-elected, but immediately resigned the trust, which interfered with

his general practice. His constant attention upon the courts for a period of ten years, his uniform success as an advocate, his thoroughness and integrity as a lawyer, met with ample reward.

In politics he has ever been opposed to Slavery and the Democratic policy. Seeking no office while pursuing his profession, he was still the occasional exponent of the Whig party in local contests. Surrounded by a cordon of Democratic counties, there seemed to be little hope for his popular preferment. But being unanimously nominated for Congress by the Whigs of his district, in 1844, he was elected by a majority of twelve over his Democratic competitor, Hon. Caleb J. McNulty, a gentleman of extensive popularity, resources and power. The Democratic candidate for Governor received 600 majority in the same district, at the same election. On the 1st of December, 1845, Mr. Delano took his seat in the Twenty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. This was an epoch in Congressional history. Contemporaneous with Mr. Polk's administration, it comprised men of great experience and ability. The measures of war and conquest, of Oregon and Mexico, were the vexed questions of that day, the evil shadows of which lengthened into the future. On the Oregon question, Mr. Delano advocated the claims for the largest measure of territory against the settlement which eventually prevailed. On the 11th of May, 1846, he voted with John Quincy Adams, and twelve others, against the declaration that "war existed by the act of Mexico," defending his votes and the action of his associates by a speech in the House. Put forward as a leader of the fourteen who voted against the false declaration, he fully answered their expectations, but without the politician's circumspection as to the future. The speech made great contention, and was regarded of so much significance that Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Chipman, of Missouri, and Mr. Tibbatt's, of Kentucky, gave themselves serious concern to answer it.

His district having been changed by special legislation, he was not a candidate for re-election, but retired to close up his business in the courts. His name was brought before the Whig convention of Ohio on the 22d of February, 1848, for nomination as a candidate for

Governor; and though he had voted in Congress to reinforce the army, and to supply the army, the vote against the *declaration* contributed to place him in opposition to the war, and he was consequently defeated by two votes. Retiring from his profession, he removed to the city of New York, as principal of the banking firm of Delano, Dunlevy & Co., with a branch at Cincinnati, Ohio. After four years he withdrew from a successful business, in 1856, returning to his home in Ohio, to engage in agriculture. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, and supported Mr. Lincoln for the nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Commissary-General of Ohio, and administered that department with marked success until the General Government assumed the subsistence of all volunteers. The following year the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature brought his name forward for the United States Senate, and he again lacked but two votes of a nomination.

In 1863 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. In 1864 he was a member of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, and was Chairman of the Ohio delegation in that body. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress in that year, and served as Chairman of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives. As an evidence of the integrity of his character, and the confidence reposed in him by the House, it is sufficient to state that every bill reported by him was passed into a law. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Immediately upon the close of his Congressional term, he was nominated by President Grant, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, one of the most important and responsible offices in the government—more than six thousand officers reporting to it—and being subject to its control. The new Commissioner proceeded at once to reorganize the bureau, and place its working force on a more efficient footing. The good results of vigorous administration were soon apparent in much

larger revenues to the Government, although under lower rates of taxation. Successful efforts were made to secure the aid of honest, capable, and faithful local Internal Revenue officers, whereby frauds were greatly diminished, and the expenses of collecting the revenue were much decreased.

Mr. Delano's administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue was so successful that he was soon promoted to the Secretaryship of the Interior, while the whole country approved the wisdom of the appointment. His management of this complicated and difficult department was popular and successful. He had the satisfaction, in his last annual report, to represent the Indian Office as working in the most satisfactory manner; the Patent Office as having made important improvements in details of its management; the Land Office as having brought up the large arrears of work which had embarrassed its operations for years; the Pension Office as having materially reduced the claims on file, for the first time since the close of the war; the Ninth Census as having been completed in a shorter time and in a more satisfactory manner than ever before; and the Bureau of Education as rapidly extending its field of usefulness.


Mr. Delano has done honor to every position in which he has been placed. His private uprightness and official integrity have never been questioned. A shrewd and consistent politician, an able and far-seeing statesman, he occupies a position as honorable as it is conspicuous in the eyes of the American people.



Wm. H. Bellnap

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,

SECRETARY OF WAR.

 WILLIAM WORTH BELKNAP comes of a military family. His father, General William G. Belknap, was for many years a distinguished and useful officer of the regular Army. He entered the service in 1813 as Third Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, and died near Fort Wachita, Texas, November 10, 1851. He served with marked gallantry through the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he received frequent brevets. He was an intimate friend of Scott, Taylor, and Worth, for the latter of whom he named his first son, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Newburgh, N. Y., on the twenty-second of September, 1829.

He graduated from the college of New Jersey at Princeton, in the class of 1848. He studied law with H. Caperton, Esq., at Georgetown, D. C., and was the partner of the Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, afterward Governor of Iowa, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He practiced his profession successfully in Keokuk, Iowa, where he located in 1851.

He was elected to serve one term, that of 1857 and 1858, in the Iowa Legislature as a Democrat. Being unwilling to give countenance to the "Lecompton swindle," he separated from the radical wing of his party, and was known as a "Douglas Democrat" up to the outbreak of the Rebellion. He then became a Republican, voting for Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and giving all the support in his power towards the election of General Grant.

He entered the army as Major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel, afterward General, Hugh T. Reed, in October, 1861, and engaged in his first battle at Shiloh, in the Army of the Tennessee. In this engagement he exhibited remarkable

ability, assuming command and restoring order and discipline to large numbers of troops that had become demoralized.

He served on General McPherson's staff as Provost Marshal, Seventeenth Army Corps, and in other capacities. He figured in the campaigns in Tennessee under Generals Sherman and Grant. At the battle of Atlanta on the 22d of July, 1864, where General McPherson was killed, Colonel Belknap distinguished himself so highly as a commander, that he was promoted over the heads of his superior officers August 31, 1864, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. In that memorable battle he personally distinguished himself by dragging the confederate Colonel Lampley, of the Forty-fifth Alabama, over the rebel breastworks.

After the capture of Atlanta, he marched with Sherman to the sea, taking a prominent part in the actions of that brilliant campaign. He was brevetted Major General on the 13th of March, and at the date of his muster out in August, 1865, was regarded as one of the most accomplished and promising officers of the Army.

General Belknap was a lawyer of distinction, and although he was offered more prominent and lucrative offices, he chose to take the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Iowa, in order that he might remain at home. In that district he wrought many wholesome reforms. He was serving in this position when he was tendered the appointment of Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant. In his administration of the affairs of the War office he is regarded, both by the officers of the army, who experience its practical results, and by the country at large, as one of the most successful of the Secretaries of War.

The Secretary is in the very prime of life and health. He is nearly six feet high, has fair hair and blue eyes, and is a perfect type of Saxon American manhood. His mental endowments are no less generous than his physical. He is large-brained, clear-headed, sensible, judicious, and well-educated—a good lawyer, and an honest man.



George Robeson

GEORGE M. ROBESON,

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.



GEORGE M. ROBESON was born in New Jersey in 1827, and is the son of Judge William Robeson, of Warren County in that State. He graduated at Princeton College in 1847, began the study of the law at Newark, in Judge Horublower's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was very successful in his profession, and soon obtained a wide reputation as an able lawyer. Not long after his admission to the bar he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, an office which he continued to fill until 1867, when he was appointed by Governor Ward Attorney-General of New Jersey, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, elected to the United States Senate.

In 1869 Mr. Robeson was appointed Secretary of the Navy, in the Cabinet of President Grant, to succeed Hon. Adolph E. Borie. He entered upon the duties of this important position with an adequate sense of the importance of the duties devolving upon him as the head of a Department whose province was, in the eloquent language of his first annual report, "to extend its influence and protection over every field into which, allured by trade or science, or inspired by religion, an American citizen has been able to penetrate."

At the commencement of the Administration the work of repairing and renovating the Navy was entered upon and prosecuted with great energy, and yet in the nine months ending December 1, 1869, the expenditures of the Department were three millions and a half less than during the corresponding period of the previous year. In the year ending December 1, 1870, there was a decrease in the expenditure of more than one million of dollars

as compared with that of the previous year. The expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1872, were more than two millions of dollars less than the amount appropriated by Congress for its maintenance during that period.

Under the immediate direction and supervision of Mr. Robeson, as Secretary of the Navy, was fitted up the expedition toward the North Pole commanded by Captain Hall. This, though unsuccessful in accomplishing all that was proposed, made valuable contributions to science, and reflected honor upon the Department which organized it, as well as upon the heroic traveler who commanded the expedition.

The New York *Sun* having originated and reiterated damaging charges against the official integrity of Mr. Robeson, a Congressional Committee of Inquiry was constituted, who, after long and patient investigation, pronounced the charges "totally devoid of any semblance of truth." They approved the administration of the Department in every particular, saying in their report: "During the period embraced in our investigations the Secretary of the Navy has disbursed nearly \$60,000,000 in the ordinary administration of his Department; and it is a matter of congratulation to the country that not only is there no stain or suspicion of dishonor left upon this officer, as the result of this investigation, but that the searching scrutiny, invited and facilitated by him, into the various and extended operations of his Department has discovered as little pretense for attack, or need for defense, or explanation even in matters of discretion and judgment."

Mr. Robeson made an able report to Congress on the restoration of American ocean commerce, which was pronounced by the Philadelphia *North American* to be "more comprehensive in its character, more practical in its propositions, more exact and discriminating in its narrative of facts and its statements of influences, methods, and plans of operation; more in keeping with the spirit of the age we live in and the high ambition of the Republic, than any public document we have had on the subject."



JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



JOHN A. J. CRESWELL was born at Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland, November 18, 1828. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1850. He was originally a Whig in politics, casting his first Presidential vote for General Scott in 1852. As a result of the Know-Nothing furor which practically disbanded the Whig party, Mr. Creswell became a Democrat, and was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Buchanan in 1856. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he joined the Republican party.

In 1861 he was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates. In the summer of that year he was made acting Adjutant General for the State, and had charge of raising the first Maryland regiments which were enlisted in response to the call of President Lincoln. He was elected in 1863 a Representative from Maryland to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Commerce and Invalid Pensions.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln in 1864. In March, 1865, he was chosen a United States Senator for the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, deceased. He served on the Committees on Commerce, Agriculture, Mines and Mining, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Library. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and to the Border-State Convention held in Baltimore in 1867.

His position as an advanced Republican is clearly defined in his speech on the proposed thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, delivered in the House of Representatives on

the 5th of January, 1865; his eulogy on the life and character of his friend and colleague, Henry Winter Davis, delivered by request of the House of Representatives on the 22d of February, 1866; and his speech before the Border State Convention held in Baltimore on the 12th of September, 1867, in favor of Manhood Suffrage.

Mr. Creswell was appointed Postmaster General at the beginning of the administration of President Grant, in 1869. This important department of the Government has never been more efficiently administered than since Mr. Creswell assumed its control. Almost every branch of the service has been extended for the convenience and accommodation of the people. Receipts have been increased, and expenditures relatively diminished. The deficiency for 1871 was \$2,084,933 less than that for 1868.


Under his administration of the Post-Office Department many important reforms and improvements in the postal service have been introduced and carried into successful operation, among which may be mentioned—1. A reduction of the cost of Ocean Mail transportation, from eight cents to two cents per single letter rate; 2. The re-adjustment of the mail pay of railroads on an equitable basis; 3. An extensive increase of railway post-office lines and postal clerks assorting and distributing mail matter in the cars while in motion; 4. A large increase of letter-carriers in cities, and a free delivery for every city in the country having a population of twenty thousand inhabitants; 5. A thorough revision of our postal arrangements with foreign countries; 6. The general extension of the Money-order system in the United States and to foreign countries; 7. A complete codification of the laws relating to the Post Office Department, with a systematic classification of offences against the postal laws; 8. A reform in the system of letting mail contracts, which prevents fraudulent bidding, and secures fair competition among responsible bidders; 9. The introduction of postal cards at a postage of one cent each, as a means of facilitating business correspondence, and a step toward a general reduction of our domestic letter postage; 10. The absolute repeal of the franking privilege.



Gro H. Williams

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EORGE H. WILLIAMS was born in Columbia County, New York, March 23, 1823. He received an academical education in Onondaga County, and entered upon the study of law, in which he made unusual proficiency. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1844 he emigrated to Iowa. In 1847 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa. In 1852 he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1853 he received from President Pierce the appointment of Chief-Justice of the Territory of Oregon, and immediately made his residence on the Pacific Coast. He was reappointed by President Buchanan in 1857, but soon after resigned. He was a member of the Convention which formed a Constitution for the State of Oregon.

While Oregon was under the absolute control of the Democratic party Mr. Williams became a Republican, and did much to promote the success of that party in the State. In 1864 he was elected a United States Senator from Oregon for the term ending in 1871. He took a most active part in all the important legislation relating to Reconstruction. On the first day of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress he brought before the Senate a bill "To Regulate the Tenure of Civil Offices," which was referred to a committee, and subsequently, with modifications, passed over the veto of President Johnson. On the 4th of February, 1867, Mr. Williams introduced a bill "To Provide for the More Efficient Government of the Insurrectionary States," which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. As subsequently reported and passed it was known as the Military Reconstruction Act, one of the most

important legislative enactments in the history of the country. He served with much ability as a member of the Committee on Finance, the Judiciary, and other important committees. No member of the Senate, within recent years, has taken a more influential position, in a single term of service, than Mr. Williams.

In 1870 the Republican party sustained a temporary reverse in Oregon, leaving it with a minority in the Legislature, and consequently Mr. Williams was succeeded in the United States Senate by a Democrat, Hon. James K. Kelly. He was appointed a member of the Joint High Commission which convened for the consideration of the "Alabama Claims" in the spring of 1871. The services which he with his associates rendered the country in this capacity were invaluable.

In 1872 Mr. Williams was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. A few days after his appointment several gentlemen from the Pacific Coast called upon him and tendered their congratulations. The Attorney-General replied in an eloquent impromptu speech, in the course of which he said: "I have the honor to be the first Cabinet officer taken from the Pacific Coast. California, Nevada, Oregon, and the Territories of the Far West may now consider themselves represented in every branch of the Government. I feel a pride in their growth and development, and I shall not forget in my new office where my home is, or what I have learned of their wants and interests, by a residence of twenty-seven years on the sunset side of the Mississippi River."


During the brief period in which Mr. Williams has held the Attorney-Generalship he has taken rank among the ablest of the jurists who have held that high office. His opinions and decisions on the important questions submitted to him command universal respect as the wise conclusions of an eminently judicial mind, after the most careful and conscientious consideration of the law and the evidence. As a speaker he is deliberate, graceful, and impressive. He is tall in person, and dignified in his bearing.

THE SENATE.



Simon Cameron

SIMON CAMERON.

IMON CAMERON was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1799, and was left an orphan at nine years of age. He educated himself while pursuing his employment as a printer in Harrisburg and in Washington City. He edited and published a paper, called the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," at Doylestown, and subsequently, before he reached the age of twenty-two, he was editor of a newspaper published at Harrisburg. In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank. He devoted much attention to the railroad interests of Pennsylvania, and became president of two railroad companies.

Before reaching the age of thirty he was appointed by Governor Shultze, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator for four years.

Retiring from office in 1849, he resumed active business, and devoted himself to internal improvements and financial affairs. In 1857 he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, but resigned in 1861 to become Secretary of War under President Lincoln. In this position he favored the most vigorous measures for prosecuting the war, and insisted on arming the negroes. These views being at variance with those of the Administration, he retired from the Cabinet, and accepted the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. On his arrival at St. Petersburg, he found the Czar engaged in the noble work of emancipating the serfs, and his first act was to congratulate him for doing that justice which our country could not then be induced to do, predicting at the same time that events would force this nation to follow his great example. During his stay at St. Petersburg, the unbroken and continuous news of Federal disasters strengthened his fear that the policy of the Gov-

ernment foreboded ruin, and deeming it yet possible to impress his views on the Administration, and believing that the salvation of the country depended on a change of policy, he resigned his office and hastened home to take an active part in the mighty struggle. The Government would not yet yield to the growing pressure for vigorous measures, and he threw himself into the work of recruiting the Federal army, and supporting the Union cause in Pennsylvania and the loyal States. At last the negroes were accepted for soldiers, and, finding that the work of their enlistment was unpopular, he offered his services to Mr. Lincoln to recruit a brigade of negro soldiers for the war and lead them. His offer being declined, he continued to devote himself to the Union cause, to the utmost of his ability, until the end of the war.

In 1867 he was elected for the third time to the Senate of the United States, for the term ending in 1873, and taking his seat in that body he was placed on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Military Affairs, and Ordnance, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He was steadfast in his opposition to the policy of President Johnson, and voted for conviction in the great Impeachment Trial. In the reorganization of the Senate in March, 1871, he was appointed to succeed Mr. Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In March, 1873, Mr. Cameron entered upon his fourth term in the Senate.

In his speeches before the Senate he expresses his ideas with clearness and distinctness. The simplicity and frankness of his discourse are only equaled by the glow of his patriotism. No man in the Senate more finely illustrates the advice once given by the Duke of Wellington to a young member of Parliament: "Tell just what you have to say, and don't quote Latin." He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and in 1860 was prominently before its National Convention as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency. He is the oldest member of the Senate. Not a single one of his contemporaries when he entered that body in 1841 is now in public life.



J. C. Hamilton.

JOHN C. HAMILTON

1851

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.



HANNIBAL HAMLIN was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He was the youngest of seven children, and his father designed to give him a liberal education; but when nearly fitted for college, the health of an older brother failing, Hannibal was recalled from school to aid in the labors of the farm. He continued upon the farm till eighteen years old, when, by the approval and direction of his father, he commenced the study of law with an elder brother residing in the eastern part of the State. His father, however, dying soon after Mr. Hamlin's departure from home, he returned, and during the succeeding two years continued to labor upon the farm.

About the time of his coming of age Mr. Hamlin became associated with Mr. Horatio King in the proprietorship of the *Jeffersonian*, a paper printed in his native town. This enterprise, however, he soon relinquished, and under the advice of his mother resumed the study of law. At the end of three years' study he was admitted to the bar, and entered at once on the practice of his profession, gaining a case on the very day of his admission. In April of the same year he removed to Hampden, near Bangor, where he has since resided. Here he at once entered upon a large practice, and in addition to his forensic efforts made frequent addresses at lyceums, as well as at political and other assemblies.

In the five years from 1836 to 1840 inclusive Mr. Hamlin was annually elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and became at once a prominent member of the House; was prominent in all the principal debates, was one of the recognized leaders of his party, and for three out of these five years he was Speaker of the House. In 1840 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress, and was defeated by less than two hundred votes. Three years afterward, however, he was pitted against the

same opponent and for the same office, and was elected by a majority of a thousand. Assuming his seat in the Twenty-eighth Congress, he at once took the position of an active and able member of the House. The measure for annexing Texas by joint resolution failed to meet his approval, and he made an eloquent speech against it, wherein he expressed his regret that this "great and important question had been dragged down, down, down from its own proper sphere to a wretched, contemptible one for extending and perpetuating slavery."

Mr. Hamlin was elected to the succeeding Congress, in which he served in the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was Chairman of the Committee on Elections. In this Congress, both by speech and vote, he assumed a decided stand against the encroachments of slavery, announcing most explicitly his opposition to its extension, and offered the Wilmot Proviso as an amendment to the famous "Three Million Bill."

In 1848 Mr. Hamlin was elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Fairfield. Having served the four years of this unexpired term, he was re-elected for the full term. He was elected as a Democrat, although bitterly opposed by a portion of the party for his previous anti-slavery attitude in Congress. His opposition to slavery and its extension continued firm and unyielding, utterly regardless of party ties or inducements leading in any other direction. "I owe it," said he in a speech on the Clayton Compromise, "I owe it to the constituents whom I represent, to our posterity, to all the toiling millions who are seeking an asylum in our land, to embrace this opportunity of opposing with unshaken firmness any attempt to introduce or permit this institution to flow into territory now free."

In June, 1856, in connection with a brief speech in the Senate on the Democratic Platform, as announced at the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Hamlin publicly and formally declared off from that party, and expressed his determination to battle vigorously for the defeat of its presidential candidate. In the following January,

having by a large majority been elected Governor of Maine as a Republican candidate, he resigned his seat in the Senate. About one week after his inauguration, however, he was for the third time chosen a Senator of the United States. He resigned the office of Governor in a little more than a month after assuming it, and resumed his seat in the Senate.

The nomination of Mr. Hamlin for the Vice-Presidency of the United States was as unexpected to himself as it was honorable; while the unanimity and cordiality with which it was made, and its universal popularity, were conclusive evidences of the exalted character and eminent national standing of the Senator. Having been triumphantly elected on the ticket with the illustrious Lincoln, he presided over the Senate as Vice-President from 1861 to 1865, acquitting himself in that position with great ability and universal approval. When the Republican Convention of 1864 re-nominated Mr. Lincoln there was a desire to have a Southern man associated with him on the ticket, and Mr. Hamlin was set aside for Andrew Johnson, much to the subsequent regret of the party.

Mr. Hamlin was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, but resigned in the following year on account of his disapproval of the policy of President Johnson. He was subsequently re-elected to the Senate, and took his seat for the fourth time as a member of that body March 4, 1869. Of Mr. Hamlin's general congressional career a judicious writer has said:

It is but stating the truth to say that during his entire congressional service Mr. Hamlin has displayed in an eminent degree the qualities of a prompt, intelligent, and efficient business man. His executive abilities are of a rare and high order. He has made it a first object to meet the demands made upon him by his own constituents and State. Every letter of this sort is promptly attended to and answered. What a draft this has constantly made upon his time and efforts every man who knows anything of the requirements made of a Congressman will be able to appreciate. All parties in Maine have demanded these services of Mr. Hamlin, and have accorded him the praise of fidelity and efficiency in devotion to their interests. The heads of the Treasury and of the Customs Departments, including such men as Secretary Guthrie, Secretary Hodge, and Governor Anderson, have declared Governor Hamlin to be the best business man in the Senate. During his entire service as a Senator he has been a member of the very laborious and important Committee on Commerce, and

was its Chairman for seven years. In this latter capacity he had supervision of all the great questions and measures affecting the commerce of the country, both domestic and foreign, acted upon by that Committee—no bill being reported which he had not fully understood by personal investigation.

The later record of Mr. Hamlin's senatorial course seems to indicate a greater attention to the current and actual business of the Senate than any inclination to long and elaborate speeches. Of these latter the history of the Forty-first Congress reveals to us but few. "I believe," said he on one occasion, "I do not occupy the three and a half minutes that I am entitled to out of a day's session here; and if Senators would vote as cheerfully as I will vote, without talking, we should have passed the Mississippi bill yesterday."

With the concluding remarks of Mr. Hamlin's brief speech in the Senate on the occasion of the death of his colleague, Mr. Fessenden, we close this sketch:

Mr. President, there are events connected with the Senate which the solemnities of the occasion seem to impress upon me with peculiar force, and to which I may appropriately refer. I run my eye over the Senate Chamber to-day, and of all the men which constituted the body upon my entrance into it as a member, but a single one, but a single one now remains with me. That one is my honored friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, who sits nearest to me, (Mr. Cameron;) and it is no slight compensation for the annoyance incident to public life to know that intimate and most friendly relations which were then formed in all changes and antagonisms of public life have never for one moment been disturbed. Could we have been transferred from that time to the present, from the Senate as it then was to the Senate as it now is, how startling would be the change! We would find ourselves in association with those who would be strangers to us. It teaches a moral that all may heed.

During the period of time referred to the Senate has certainly been graced by many of the most eminent and distinguished American Senators. Clay, with his clarion voice and fervid eloquence; Calhoun, with his captivating manner and subtle metaphysics; Webster, with his words of masterly power; Benton, with his comprehensive knowledge of the legislation of the country and an indomitable will; Douglas, with an earnestness and courage to meet and, if possible, to overcome all obstacles in his way; and Collamer, with his plausibility to persuade, and his learning and his logic to convince, and Cass and Clayton, are certainly some of the Senators whose names stand highest upon the roll of senatorial fame. Their names, and others that might be designated, will be remembered while the Republic or its history shall exist; and to this list is now to be added the name of Fessenden, my late colleague. There it will remain imperishable as one of the great American Senators.

CHARLES SUMNER.



HE ancestors of Charles Sumner were among the early emigrants to New England. His father's cousin, Increase Sumner, was one of the early governors of the State of Massachusetts, and was regarded as a worthy successor of Hancock and Adams. The father of Charles Sumner was a successful lawyer, and for many years held the office of High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, January 6th, 1811. Having received a preparatory training in the Boston Latin School, and the Phillips Academy, he became a student in Harvard College, where he graduated in 1830. He subsequently entered the Cambridge Law School, where he pursued his studies three years under the direction of Judge Story, with whom he formed an intimate and lasting friendship.

In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was appointed Reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States; and, while holding this office, published three volumes of decisions, known as "Sumner's Reports." At the same time he edited the "American Jurist," a law paper of high reputation.

During three winters following his admission to the bar, Mr. Sumner lectured to the students of the Cambridge Law School. Then, as in after life, his favorite subjects were those relating to constitutional law and the law of nations. In 1836 he was offered a professorship in the Law School, and in Harvard College, both of which he declined.

In 1837 he visited Europe, where he remained till 1840, traveling

in Italy, Germany, and France, and residing a year in England. His time was improved in adding to his previous literary and legal attainments an extensive knowledge of the languages and literature of modern Europe.

After three years spent abroad, Mr. Sumner returned to his native city, and resumed the practice of law. In addition to his professional duties, he was occupied from 1844 to 1846 in editing and publishing an elaborately annotated edition of "Vesey's Reports," in twenty volumes.

Mr. Sumner was recognized as belonging to the Whig party, yet for several years after his return from Europe he took but little part in politics. He made his first appearance on the political stage on the 4th of July, 1845, when he pronounced an oration before the municipal authorities of Boston on "The True Grandeur of Nations." This utterance was made in view of the aspect of affairs which portended war between the United States and Mexico. This oration attracted great attention, and was widely circulated both in Europe and America. Cobden pronounced it "the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace."

At a popular meeting in Faneuil Hall, November 4, 1845, Mr. Sumner made an eloquent and able argument in opposition to the annexation of Texas, on the ground of slavery. In the following year he delivered an address before the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts on "The Anti-Slavery Duties of the Whig Party." In this address, Mr. Sumner avowed himself the uncompromising enemy of slavery. He announced his purpose to pursue his opposition to that great evil, under the Constitution, which he maintained was an instrument designed to secure liberty and equal rights. Provisions in the Constitution conferring privileges on slaveholders were compromises with what the framers of that instrument expected would prove but a temporary thing.

In 1846 Mr. Sumner addressed a public letter to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who then represented Boston in Congress, rebuking him for his vote in favor of war with Mexico. In this letter the Mexican

war was characterized as an unjust, dishonorable, and cowardly attack on a sister republic, having its origin in a purpose to promote the extension of slavery.

The position of Mr. Sumner was too far in advance of the Whig party to admit of his remaining in full fellowship. In 1848 he sundered his old political ties, and aided in the organization of the Free Soil party, whose platform was composed of principles which he had distinctively announced in his public addresses. Van Buren and Adams, candidates of the new party, were earnestly supported by Mr. Sumner in the Presidential contest of 1848.

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Act tended to obliterate old party lines and overshadow former political issues. A vacancy in the United States Senate occurring by the accession of Daniel Webster to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, the duty of electing his successor devolved upon the Legislature of Massachusetts. By a coalition of Free-Soilers and Democrats in the Legislature, Mr. Sumner was nominated for the office, and was elected after an earnest and protracted contest. The result was regarded as a signal triumph of the anti-slavery party.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner's first important speech was against the Fugitive Slave Law. He then announced his great political formula, "Freedom is national, and slavery sectional," which furnished the clue to his subsequent career. He argued that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to legislate for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that the act was not only in conflict with the Constitution, but was cruel and tyrannical.

The great debate on the Missouri Compromise and the contest in Kansas elicited all of Mr. Sumner's powers of eloquence and argument. His great speech, published under the title of "The Crime against Kansas," occupied two days in its delivery. Southern Senators and Representatives were greatly incensed by this speech, and it was determined to meet argument by blows. Two days after the delivery of the speech, Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, assaulted Mr. Sumner while writing at his desk in

the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner, unarmed and powerless behind his desk, was beaten on the head until he fell insensible on the floor. A Committee of the House of Representatives reported in favor of Brooks's expulsion. The resolution then reported received a little less than the two-thirds vote necessary to its adoption. Mr. Brooks, however, resigned his seat, pleaded guilty before the court at Washington upon an indictment for assault, and was sentenced to a fine of three hundred dollars. Having returned to his constituents to receive their verdict on his conduct, he was re-elected to Congress by a unanimous vote. A few days after resuming his seat in Congress, he died suddenly of acute inflammation of the throat.

On the other hand, Mr. Sumner did not fail to receive the endorsement of his constituents. In the following January, while still disabled with his wounds, he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, in a Legislature consisting of several hundred members. In the spring of 1857 he went to Europe, by the advice of his physicians, to seek a restoration of his health, and returned in the following autumn to resume his seat in the Senate. His health being still impaired, he again went abroad in May, 1858, and submitted to a course of medical treatment of extraordinary severity. After an absence of eighteen months, he returned in the autumn of 1859, with health restored, again to enter upon his Senatorial duties.

It was highly appropriate that the first serious effort of Mr. Sumner, after his return to the Senate, should be a delineation of "The Barbarism of Slavery." In an elaborate and eloquent speech, which was published under that title, he denounced slavery in its influence on character, society, and civilization.

In the Presidential contest of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Sumner took an active part, and was gratified in seeing the signal triumph of principles which he had long maintained. On the secession of the rebel States, he earnestly opposed all compromise with slavery as a means of restoring the Union. He early proposed and advocated emancipation as the speediest mode of bringing the war to a close.

In March, 1861, he entered upon the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In this position he has rendered great service to the country by his vigilant attention to our interests as affected by our relations with European powers. His influence has always been exerted to promote peace and mutual understanding. On the 9th of January, 1862, he delivered an elaborate speech, arguing that the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board the steamer *Trent*, was unjustifiable on the principles of international law which had always been maintained by the United States.

In March, 1863, Mr. Sumner entered upon his third Senatorial term. He advocated with zeal and eloquence all the great Congressional measures which promoted the successful prosecution of the war. The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, which was the great act of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, was a triumph of the principles long advocated by Mr. Sumner, and forms a crowning glory of his statesmanship.

On the first day of the Thirty-Ninth Congress Mr. Sumner introduced a bill looking to the reconstruction of the rebel States under a Republican form of government, and a measure to confer suffrage on the colored people of the District of Columbia.

He took the high ground that it was the right and duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to guarantee impartial suffrage in all the States. He was bold and eloquent in advocating the securing, by Congressional enactment, of equal civil and political rights to all men without regard to color.

He earnestly opposed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and shuddered to see his disposition to leave the freedmen in the hands of their late masters. On the 20th of December, 1865, Mr. Sumner denounced the President's "attempt to white wash the unhappy condition of the rebel States, and throw the mantle of official oblivion over sickening and heart-rending outrages where human rights are sacrificed, and rebel barbarism receives a new letter of license."

From first to last Mr. Sumner was one of the boldest of the opponents of President Johnson's usurpations. In the great trial of Impeachment he voted to convict the President, and sustained his verdict in the case by a learned and able opinion concerning the law and the evidence.

With the beginning of the Forty-first Congress, March 4, 1869, Mr. Sumner commenced his fourth Senatorial term of six years. He opposed the bill for repealing the Civil Tenure Act. In discussions relating to strengthening the Public Credit, the Currency Bill, the Franking Privilege, and Reconstruction, he participated, with characteristic ability and zeal.

On the 13th of April, 1869, during the consideration of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, in Executive Session of the Senate, Mr. Sumner delivered a remarkable speech against the ratification of the treaty. So important was the argument regarded that the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy, and it was published under the title of "Our Claims on England." The following sentence from the concluding paragraph contains a reason for much of the feeling in this country against England: "At a great epoch of history, not less momentous than that of the French Revolution or that of the Reformation, when civilization was fighting a last battle with slavery, England gave her name, her influence, her material resources to the wicked cause, and flung a sword into the scale with slavery."

A treaty for the annexation of Dominica to the United States having been rejected by the Senate, largely through the opposition of Mr. Sumner, a joint resolution passed the House and the Senate authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to visit the island for the purpose of ascertaining all prominent facts relating to the country and its people. Pending this resolution in the Senate a spirited debate ensued, in which Mr. Sumner sternly opposed the pending resolution. He was excessively severe and offensive, making a personal issue with the President—entitling his speech against annexation "Naboth's Vineyard."

In the reorganization of committees at the beginning of the

Forty-second Congress, Mr. Sumner was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and proposed as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He declined to serve on that committee, stating that after twenty years in this service he had a right to expect that his associates would not impose upon him a new class of duties when he expressly said they were not welcome to him. A leading editorial in the *New York Tribune* of March 13, 1871, in commenting on Mr. Sumner's unwillingness to serve in the post assigned him, said: "His honorable eminence has been nowise achieved through the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but wholly through that eager, uncompromising, unsleeping devotion to the equal rights of men, which the position just assigned him by the Senate must afford him the largest opportunities to subserve. If he had asked the Senate to relieve him from further service in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and assign him to just such duties as have now been imposed on him, the wisdom and fitness of his choice would have been generally admitted." An effort was made by Mr. Wilson and some others to have Mr. Sumner reinstated at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the opening of the next session, in December, 1871, but it was unsuccessful, and Mr. Sumner performed no committee service during the Forty-second Congress.

On the 9th of March, 1871, Mr. Sumner introduced his Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, providing that hotels, railroads, schools, etc., should exercise no discrimination in the matter of privilege and accommodation against colored people. This bill he advocated with great persistency, designating it as "the capstone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color."

On the 12th of February, 1872, Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution to provide for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the sale of ordnance stores to French agents during the war between France and Germany. He advocated this proposition in several speeches before the Senate, the most remarkable of which was delivered February 28, 1872, and published under the title of

"Reform and Purity in Government—Neutral Duties—Sale of Arms to Belligerent France." The resolution was adopted, and the committee appointed. Mr. Sumner was summoned before it as a witness, but filed a written protest "against the formation and constitution of the committee, as contrary to any reasonable requirements of parliamentary law." On a subsequent day, having been subpoenaed, he gave his testimony under protest.

On the 31st of May, 1872, just before the assembling of the Republican National Convention, Mr. Sumner delivered a powerful philippic, which was published under the title, "Republicanism *vs.* Grantism—The Presidency a Trust, not a Plaything and Perquisite—Personal Government and Presidential Pretensions—Reform and Purity in Government." Mr. Sumner took sides in the Presidential contest which followed with the combined Democrats and Liberals. He wrote several public letters in support of Greeley and Brown, although his absence in Europe during most of the campaign prevented him from taking an active part in politics.

At the opening of the third session of the Forty-second Congress Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the names of battles be removed from the flags of the army. For this he was severely criticised, and resolutions of censure were passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Among all his official and public labors Mr. Sumner has been constant in his devotion to literature. He published in 1850 two volumes of "Orations;" in 1853, a work on "White Slavery in the Barbary States;" and in 1856, a volume of "Speeches and Addresses." Some of his recent speeches in the Senate are as exhaustive in their treatment of their subjects, as elaborate in finish, as abundant in facts, and as copious in details, as ordinary volumes. Such, for example, is the great speech in the Senate on "The Cession of Russian America to the United States," in which the geography, history, and resources of our newly acquired territory are set forth more accurately and fully than in any accessible treatise on the subject.



E. Chandler

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.



ZACHARIAH CHANDLER is a native of Bedford, N. H., and was born Dec. 10, 1813. He received an academical education in addition to the usual school training given to New England boys.

As is common with such boys, he worked upon the farm until sixteen or seventeen years old. In the course of his youth he taught school two or three winters; and in 1833, when twenty-two years of age, he emigrated to Michigan, and engaged in mercantile business in Detroit. The country was then new, and Detroit was a town of but about 4,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Chandler is one of those fortunate men of the West who have grown up with the country. He commenced, at first, a small retail dry-goods store, but was soon enabled by a prosperous trade to enlarge his business to a wholesale trade, and extended, in course of time, his operations to all parts of the surrounding country, so that there were few of all the retail dealers in Northern and Western Michigan, Northern Ohio and Indiana, and in Western Canada, who were not numbered among his customers.

Mr. Chandler was a Whig in politics, but seems never to have sought for political honor, choosing, rather, to set the example of accepting office as an incident of the success of his party, than to strive for it as a primary object. His first official position was that of Mayor of Detroit, to which office he was elected in 1851. Here he served acceptably, and the following year was nominated for Governor of the State. His strong anti-slavery convictions, however, were brought into the canvass, and he preferred to be what he deemed right, than

to be Governor. In denouncing the institution of slavery as the great curse of the nation, he lost the election. The progress of anti-slavery sentiment in Michigan was such that in 1856 he was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, and took his seat on the 4th of March of that year.

During the important period of his first term in the United States Senate, Mr. Chandler was identified with all the leading measures of Congress for a general system of internal improvements—for preventing a further increase of slave territory, and for the overthrow of the powerful domination of the slave power, which had usurped the control of the nation. He was one of the few Northern men in the Senate at that time who foresaw the tendency of events, and that the country was drifting onward to a terrible war.

Mr. Chandler opposed all the so-called compromise measures of the South, as the virtual surrender of the liberties of the people. In all the Senatorial contests of that period, he stands on record as the unflinching defender of liberty, and the fearless advocate of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. These great doctrines he maintained by speech and vote in the Senate and before the people; and if an appeal to arms should be necessary, he welcomed the arbitration of war.

"The country," writes one of Mr. Chandler's admirers, "does not now appreciate how much it owes to his Roman firmness. The people have become too much accustomed to regard him as one of the great fortresses of their liberties, which no artillery could breach, and whose parapet no storming column could ever reach, that they have never given themselves a thought as to the disastrous consequences which might have followed on many occasions had he spoken or voted otherwise than he did. When did he ever pander to position or complain of being overslaughed by his party? Yet no man ever did braver work for a party, and got less consideration than he."

As the war came on, and seemed for a time to be prosecuted with indifferent success, particularly in the East, Mr. Chandler, with a multitude of other good men, chafed under what he considered the dila-

tory and unskillful management of army operations. He was prompt to discern and denounce the want of generalship in McClellan. His speech on this subject, made in the Senate, July 7, 1862—soon after the defeat of the army of the Potomac—was bold and incisive. "The country," he exclaimed, "is in peril; and from whom—by whom? And who is responsible? As I have said, there are two men to-day who are responsible for the present position of the army of the Potomac. The one is the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, whom I believe to be a patriot—whom I believe to be honest, and honestly earnest to crush out and put down this rebellion; the other is George B. McClellan, General of the Army of the Potomac, of whom I will not express a belief. * * Either denounce Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, whom I believe to be a pure and honest man, or George B. McClellan, who has defeated your army. He took it to Fortress Monroe, used it guarding rebel property, sacrificed the half of it in the swamps and marshes before Yorktown and the Chickahominy, and finally brought up the right wing with only thirty thousand men, and held it there till it whipped the overwhelming forces of the enemy, repulsed them three times, and then it was ordered to retreat, and after that, the enemy fought like demons, as you and I knew they would, a retreating, defeated army. Tell me where were the left and center of our army? Tell me, where were the forces in front of our left and center? Sir, twenty thousand men from the left and the center to reinforce Porter on the morning after his savage and awful fight, would have sent the enemy in disgrace and disaster into Richmond."

Mr. Chandler, as we have seen, had no patience with any half-heartedness, or dilatory efforts in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion. He was for striking decided and heavy blows in order to crush the power of the enemy, and it was under the influence of such sentiments that he, in his place in the Senate, proposed a special "Committee on the Conduct of the War." This Committee was at once ordered. Mr. Chandler declined the chairmanship of the Committee, but was one of its most energetic members; and his zeal-

ous and faithful efforts, in connection with his associates, soon resulted in the removal of McClellan from his command. Equally active was he throughout the war in promoting its efficacy, looking after the interests of the soldiers, and encouraging all measures tending to a successful issue of the great struggle.


Mr. Chandler was re-elected in 1869 for a third term, which will expire in 1875. His later speeches, like those delivered at an earlier period in his senatorial career, evince the ardor of his temperament and the strength of his convictions. One of his most noteworthy efforts was a masterly speech on the subject of American Commerce, delivered May 28, 1870, which commanded the close attention of the entire Senate. A multitude of deeply interesting facts were presented by the speaker, and such as were calculated to excite serious consideration in the minds of American statesmen. Among them was the following personal reminiscence, which indicates the bearing of the speech: "Twenty-seven years ago I spent a winter abroad, and at that time I saw more ships bearing the American than the flag of any other nation in the different ports which I visited. During the past summer, in a six months' journey or more, I do not remember having seen but one single American flag in European waters."

Mr. Chandler has been very successful in business, having amassed a fortune equaled by that of very few men in public life. At the same time he has been remarkably successful in politics, having seen longer continuous service in the Senate than any of his contemporaries, save Mr. Sumner. He is unswervingly faithful to his party obligations and to his friends. He never abandons a man whom he has befriended so long as the man is true to him. Energy and perseverance are marked traits in his character. That he has reached his present high position is chiefly due to a will which deviates before no obstacles, when once he has settled upon a policy to be pursued or a result to be attained.



H. B. Anthony

HENRY B. ANTHONY.

ENRY B. ANTHONY was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. His ancestors were Quakers, who found in Rhode Island the "soul-liberty" which was denied their sect in other colonies. With studious habits and aptness to learn, he entered Brown University at an early age, and graduated in 1833. He adopted the profession of journalism, and in 1838 he assumed editorial charge of the "Providence Journal," which he retained for many years. He made a successful newspaper, which exercised a great influence in molding the politics and public opinion of Rhode Island, and still retains a commanding position.

Mr. Anthony first appeared conspicuously in politics in 1849, when he was elected Governor of Rhode Island. He served with honor, and was re-elected, but declined to be a candidate for a third term. Retiring from official life, he devoted himself, with industry, energy, and enlarging influence, to his profession.

He was elected a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island, as a Republican, to succeed Philip Allen, Democrat, and took his seat in 1859 for the term ending in 1865. He was subsequently re-elected for the term ending in 1871, and was then re-elected for a third term, upon which he has recently entered. Such repeated indorsement was well deserved. No member of the Senate has been more faithful to his duties, or more devoted to the interests of his State.

His watchful care for the honor of Rhode Island was conspicuously manifested soon after his entrance into the Senate. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, had said in a speech: "Persecution reigned throughout the colonies, except, perhaps, (and it is a proud

example too,) that of the Catholic colony of Maryland; but the rule was persecution." In reply to this statement Mr. Anthony said "that the colony from which sprung the State of Rhode Island was the only spot on the face of the whole civilized world where a man might avow his belief in any religion or in no religion, and suffer no punishment, incur no disability, be called to no question therefor." He further asserted that "religious freedom, or 'soul-liberty,' was discovered by Roger Williams, just as much as Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood or Kepler discovered the orbits of the planets." Twelve years later Mr. Anthony elaborated this idea in an admirable speech, which he delivered in the Senate on the occasion of the presentation of the statue of Roger Williams by the State of Rhode Island to the Congress of the United States.

The speeches of Mr. Anthony in the Senate are marked by strong common sense, logical precision of statement, combined with an attractive beauty of style. They exhibit a familiarity with affairs resulting from long experience in public life, and a practical character derived from thorough training in the art of journalism. They seldom have the formality and pretension of "orations," but are the brief and forcible discussions of practical subjects when immediate results in legislation were to be reached. They touch upon all the great subjects which have attracted attention during twelve years, the most important in American history.

He has served for many years as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and as a member of the Committees on Claims, Naval Affairs, Mines and Mining, and Post-Offices. In March, 1869, he was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, a position which he held for four years. Frequently called upon to occupy the chair, he presided with much ability, displaying rare familiarity with parliamentary law. Mr. Anthony is recognized as among the ablest and most progressive of Republican Senators. He has much influence, consequent upon his ability and his long service. There are now in the Senate only four others who have been so long members of that body.



L. R. Honick

LOT M. MORRILL.



LOT M. MORRILL was born in Belgrade, Maine, May 3, 1813. In 1834, at the age of twenty-one, he entered Waterville College, but soon after left the institution to commence the study of law. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon a lucrative practice. Taking an active part in politics, he soon rose to prominence as a leader in the Democratic party. In 1854 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was chosen President.

He had never been an apologist for slavery, though acting with the Democrats, and when they attempted to force slavery by fraud and violence upon the people of Kansas, he denounced the scheme, and severed his connection with the party. In 1857 he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of the State, and was elected by a majority of fifteen thousand votes. He administered the State Government to the satisfaction of the people, and was by them twice re-elected. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin, elected Vice-President.

He took his seat on the 17th of January, and on the 2d of March ensuing he made his first speech in the Senate. The occasion was an important one, it being the great debate on the resolution proposing an amendment fixing slavery irrevocably in the States where it existed. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Douglas, and others, had advocated the proposition with great eloquence. Mr. Morrill entered the discussion against them, maintaining that the adoption of the proposition "would be an entire subversion of the theory of the Government, and would incorporate into the Constitution a

principle entirely foreign." This speech gave him recognition among the leading minds in the Senate, a position which he has ever since maintained.

In the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, convened by proclamation of the President, July 4, 1861, Mr. Morrill was one of the staunchest supporters of the Government in its efforts to put down armed rebellion. Speaking in reference to a resolution to render legal and valid the doings of the President, he maintained that it was unnecessary, since "every measure of the President calculated to put down the rebellion, having reference to a state of insurrection in the country, is legal and is constitutional, and has not transcended the powers which are necessarily logically deducible from the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution."

This extract gives the clue to Mr. Morrill's course during the entire war. The Union had no more honest and fearless defender in the halls of legislation. After the close of the war he was among the foremost Republicans in laboring to secure a reconstruction on the basis of freedom and equal rights which would render it permanent. He firmly opposed the policy of President Johnson, and voted for his conviction in the Impeachment Trial.

Mr. Morrill had been re-elected in 1863 for the term ending March 4, 1869. In the election for the ensuing term there was a warm contest between the friends of Mr. Morrill and Mr. Hamlin. In the Republican caucus the latter was nominated by a majority of one vote, and was accordingly elected by the Legislature. But Mr. Morrill remained out of the Senate only a short time. On the death of William P. Fessenden he was appointed by the Governor of Maine, and was subsequently elected by the Legislature, to fill the vacancy, taking his seat December 6, 1869. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Member of the Committee on the Library.

The Senate contains no member more Senatorial in appearance, of more unquestioned honesty, or more marked ability. Strong in his convictions of truth and duty, fearless in his utterances, ready and impressive in speech, he is one of our best and ablest statesmen.



Josiah D. Howe

TIMOTHY O. HOWE.



TIMOTHY O. HOWE is a native of Livermore, Maine, and was born on the 24th of February, 1816. Many generations since, his ancestors settled in Massachusetts. His father was a physician, living in a strictly rural district, having a wide practice among the farming community of fifty years ago.

After receiving a good common school education, Mr. Howe studied law, first with Hon. Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, and subsequently with Judge Robinson, of Ellsworth. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, at Readfield. In 1841 he married Miss L. A. Haynes.

In politics, he was an ardent Whig, and a devoted admirer of Henry Clay. Taking a warm interest in political questions, he was elected by the Whigs of his district as a member of the popular branch of the Maine Legislature of 1845. The Hon. William Pitt Fessenden was a member of the same body. In the Legislature he took an active part in discussions, and was recognized as a young man of unusual promise.

In the latter part of that year he removed from Maine to the Territory of Wisconsin, and opened a law office at Green Bay, which, at that time, was a small village, separated from the more thickly settled parts of the Territory by a wide belt of forest, extending for forty or fifty miles to the southward. He soon became known, however, to the people of the Territory, and upon its admission into the Union, in 1848, was nominated by the Whigs for Congress. The district being largely Democratic, he was defeated. In 1850 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. At that time the Circuit Judges of the State were also Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judge Howe was, during a part of his term, Chief Justice of the State. In

1854, immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Whigs, Free Soilers, and Anti-Nebraska Democrats, of Wisconsin, met in mass convention at Madison, the capital, and organized the Republican party in that State. This occurred two years before the national organization of the party. Judge Howe was then on the bench, and took no active part in politics, but published a letter expressing his hearty approbation of the movement. The following year he resigned his office as Judge and resumed the practice of the law. He bore a leading part in the State canvass of that and the following year, as a speaker, in the advocacy of Republican principles and the election of the nominees of the Republican party.

The year 1856 was signalized by one of the most remarkable judicial trials in the history of jurisprudence. At the general election in November, 1855, Hon. Wm. A. Barstow, then the Governor of Wisconsin, was the Democratic candidate for re-election. The candidate of the Republican or opposition party was Hon. Coles Bashford, recently a delegate from the Territory of Arizona in the Fortieth Congress.

The canvassers determined that Mr. Barstow had received the greatest number of votes. In pursuance of that determination a certificate of election was issued to him, signed by the Secretary of State, and authenticated by the great seal of the State, and on the opening of the next political year Mr. Barstow took the oath of office, and was re-inaugurated with imposing ceremonies and much display of military force. Mr. Bashford averred that, in fact, the greater number of legal votes were cast for him, and not for Mr. Barstow. He contended that the canvass was fraudulent and false, and he resolved to try the validity of Mr. Barstow's title by a suit at law. Accordingly he also took the oath of office. On the 15th of January the Attorney-General filed, in the Supreme Court of the State, an information in the nature of *quo warranto* against the acting Governor. That is supposed to be the only instance in the history of Government, when the people of a State have appealed to the judicial authority to dispossess an incumbent of the executive office.

Some of the best professional talent in the State was employed in the conduct of the cause, and in its progress party feeling was stirred to its lowest depths. An attempt was made to deter the prosecution by threats that the litigation would be protracted so that no judgment could be obtained during the Gubernatorial term. It was broadly hinted on the argument, and freely asserted by a portion of the press, that, if the court should give judgment for the relator, the respondent, having already the command of the militia of the State, would not submit to the judgment. For the relator appeared, besides Mr. Howe, Mr. E. G. Ryan, Mr. J. H. Knowlton, and the late Postmaster-General, Hon. A. W. Randall, while the defence was managed by Mr. J. E. Arnold, Judge Orton and the present Senator Carpenter.

It was expected that Mr. Ryan would lead the prosecution. He was a Democrat in politics, and so was politically opposed to his client; and, moreover, was a lawyer unsurpassed for ripe learning and forensic ability by any member of the profession in the United States. But an unfortunate disagreement between him and the court, in the commencement of the contest, induced his temporary withdrawal from the case, and thereupon the lead was assigned to Mr. Howe.

A sketch of the progress of the case would hardly fail to interest both the professional and the general reader; but space forbids. The prosecution, however, was completely triumphant. In spite of threatened delays, the court unanimously gave judgment for the relator, on the 24th day of March, 1856—but little more than two months from the commencement of proceedings—and in spite of threatened resistance, the relator was, on the next day, quietly and peaceably installed in the office.

The reputation won by Judge Howe, in the management of that great State trial, gave to his name marked prominence as a candidate for the U. S. Senate in the place of Hon. Henry Dodge, whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1857.

When the Legislature assembled, his election was regarded as almost certain. But no sooner had the canvass for Senator fairly opened, than a novel question was raised in the party, for an explanation of which it is necessary to refer to events that had transpired

some years before. In 1854 a fugitive slave from Missouri was arrested at Racine, Wisconsin, taken to Milwaukee, and there thrown into jail for security, while the master was engaged in complying with the legal forms necessary to enable him to reclaim his human property. The fugitive had been treated with great barbarity at the time of his arrest, and popular feeling, inflamed by this circumstance, and by detestation of Slavery and the Fugitive Slave act, became so turbulent that it resulted in the organization of a mob which broke open the jail, released the fugitive, and sent him to Canada. Some of the prominent actors in this proceeding were arrested for violating the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, but were released upon a writ of habeas corpus, partly upon technical grounds, and partly on the ground that the Fugitive Slave act was unconstitutional. Subsequently the case came before the Supreme Court of the State, and one of the Judges delivered a very elaborate opinion, pronouncing the Fugitive act unconstitutional, and affirming the most ultra doctrines of the State Rights school of Southern politicians, but applying them to the detriment instead of the support of slavery. The decision became at once immensely popular with a great number of radical anti-slavery men in the State, and was thought by them to be an admirable example of capturing the guns of an enemy and turning them against him. This class of Republicans regarded what they termed an anti-State Rights Republican as a little worse than an out and out pro-slavery Democrat. Accordingly, when the senatorial election approached, in the winter of 1857, the friends of other candidates raised the cry of State Rights, and averred that Judge Howe was unsound on that issue. In a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature a resolution was adopted in substance identical with the first of the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of 1798, declaring the right of each State to be the final judge of the constitutionality of laws of the United States, and in case of infractions upon what it held to be its rights, that it should determine for itself as to the mode and measure of redress. Each of the candidates was requested to declare whether or not he approved of the doctrines of the resolution. Judge Howe alone re-

refused to endorse them. He preferred to remain a private citizen rather than secure a seat in the Senate by endorsing doctrines which he regarded as unsupported by the Constitution, and in practice fatal to the perpetuity of the Union. The result was that he was defeated, and the Hon. James R. Doolittle elected. But his defeat on such grounds attached to him, by the strongest ties of personal esteem and devotion, a large body of influential members of the party who were in harmony with him on the question of State Sovereignty. They agreed with their opponents that the Fugitive Slave law was an infamous statute, and they thought it unconstitutional; but they denied that a State court possessed the right of passing final judgment upon a law of the United States. Upon this question a dangerous division continued among the Republicans of Wisconsin, until the breaking out of the rebellion. Judge Howe was the leader of the Republicans who repudiated the State Sovereignty theory. At every Republican State Convention the question arose, and the opponents of State Sovereignty, only by dint of the most strenuous efforts, succeeded in fighting off an endorsement of the principle in the Republican platform of the State. On two occasions, once before a Republican State Convention, and again in the Assembly Chamber during the session of the Legislature, Judge Howe met in debate the ablest and most brilliant champions of the State Sovereignty theory, the Hon. Carl Schurz, then a resident of Wisconsin, and Judge A. D. Smith, the author of the opinion pronouncing the Fugitive law null and void, and achieved a signal victory over them in the argument of the question. The next senatorial election in Wisconsin occurred in the winter of 1861. In the pretended secession of the Southern States, justified upon the ground of the sovereignty of each State, the people had a practical illustration of the ultimate consequence of the doctrine. It was the vindication of Judge Howe. The quality of his Republicanism was no longer questioned, and a Republican Legislature elected him to the Senate. From that time to the present he has borne himself in all the new and perplexing crises, that have occurred in our political history in such a manner as to secure the approbation of his constituents.

At the expiration of his term in 1867 Mr. Howe was re-elected, and in 1873 he entered upon his third term in the Senate. In his Senatorial career he had displayed so much ability, so much consistency and steadfast adherence to principle, that the people of Wisconsin, on the occasion of both these re-elections, demanded his return with unexampled unanimity. No legislative caucus was held to nominate a candidate for Senator, and Mr. Howe received the unanimous vote of the Republican members when the elections occurred.

Mr. Howe has done valuable service on many important committees. During the war he was a member of the Finance Committee. In the Fortieth Congress he was made Chairman of the Committee on Claims, one of the most laborious committees of the Senate. More recently he became Chairman of the Committee on the Library, and a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Railroads.

He is one of the most fluent, graceful, and persuasive speakers in the Senate. He is an ever-ready and ever-faithful defender of Republican principles. An illustration is found in the following fine climax from a speech in reply to Mr. Thurman, who had pronounced the Republican party a failure :

“I am one of those who still cherish the conviction that Republican administration has not been a failure. Nay, more, sir, I am even rash enough to stand here and assert that, in my judgment, Republicanism has been a success. I think more than that—it has been a triumph. I venture to go further than that, and to say to any student of political history that he cannot find the story of a political party which, in a single decade, has accomplished so much for human rights and for human progress as the Republican party has during that less than a decade in which it has held the reins of Government.”

In similar tone was his reply to Mr. Bayard's charge of injustice practiced against the South by Congress, in which Mr. Howe maintained “that this administration of the Government is the first one

which ever undertook to carry justice to the Southern section of the United States."

Among the numerous propositions that have been made for the improvement of the Civil Service, none is more comprehensive and far reaching in its prospective results than one offered by Mr. Howe. He proposed in the Senate a plan for the organization of a National University, which would prove a powerful agency in the elevation of the Civil Service, as well as for the promotion of the educational interests of the country. His speech on this occasion displayed his generous conceptions of what a university should be. He said :

"It should startle the nation to reflect that the destiny of this great Republic, the welfare of these millions, is committed to the control of free thought. Whether that thought be sensible or senseless, virtuous or vicious, it still sways the national course. We do certainly know that if unwise and wicked influences prevail the Republic must surely be wrecked. Yet knowing this, the fact remains that the teacher and the preacher, those who are especially charged with the care of the minds and souls of men, are the men who live the nearest to beggary of all who labor among us. When we shall venture to lay the foundation of a National University let us endow it not meanly but richly, furnish it with the instructions of the best intellects of the age, and pay them as becomes a nation whose temporal salvation depends upon intellect."

He would appropriate to the support of the University a million dollars a year, a sum which seems very large, yet would be but at the rate of two and a half cents *per capita* of our population, or but a cent on every three hundred dollars of our national wealth. An additional tax on whisky of two cents on a gallon would yield the whole amount. "And," the Senator humorously remarked, "a man who drinks whisky never complains of any thing that enters into its cost." He proposed that the University be made directly beneficial to that important corps of subordinate officials who are employed in Washington. His plan was to fill the three thousand clerkships in the Departments with graduates from our


colleges, who would thus be able to complete their studies and support themselves by service to the Government. With such a number of scholarships offered, there would be afforded to ambitious and worthy young men of moderate means, all over the country, an opportunity to obtain a liberal education, while in them the Government would obtain a class of clerks far superior to those now employed. A proposition so novel and judicious, evinces a statesmanship which reaches beyond partisan exigencies, looking to results of enduring benefit to the country.

As a speaker Mr. Howe is deliberate and impressive, with a ready command of language, and all the resources of extemporaneous oratory. He appears, indeed, to the best advantage in the sudden exigencies of debate, the excitement of the occasion stimulating his faculties and rousing them to the fullest action. In private life he is social and genial, attaching men to him by his cordiality and frankness, and winning their respect by his purity of character and genuine worth.



John Sherman

JOHN SHERMAN.

N 1634, three Shermans—two brothers and a cousin—emigrated from Essex, England, to the infant colony of Massachusetts Bay. One of them settled in Connecticut, where his family remained and prospered for many years. A great-grandson of the emigrant, who had become a Judge of one of the Connecticut Courts, dying in 1815, his son, Charles Robert Sherman, himself a thoroughly educated lawyer, removed to Ohio, where he soon acquired an extensive practice, and in 1823 became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He married young, and had a family of eleven children. In 1829, he died suddenly of cholera, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. One of his sons was William Tecumseh Sherman, now General of the Army. The eighth child of the family was John Sherman, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He went steadily to school at Mount Vernon, Ohio, until he was fourteen years old. He was then sent to the Muskingum Improvement, to earn his own support, and to learn the business of a civil engineer, and was placed under the care of Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, the resident engineer of the work. He was thus employed for two years, in which he acquired the best part of his early education, in learning the methods and forms of business, and acquiring habits of industry and self-reliance. The election of 1838, which brought the Democratic party into power, was followed by the removal of Colonel Curtis from his position, and the consequent loss of employment by John Sherman.

His engineering apprenticeship closing thus abruptly, he commenced the study of law with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, now United States District Judge in Ohio, who was then engaged as a lawyer, in Mansfield, Ohio. The day after he was twenty-one years

old, he obtained a license to practice law, and immediately entered into a partnership with his brother, which lasted for eleven years. Entering at once upon an extensive practice, he soon obtained a wide reputation as a laborious, honest, and successful lawyer.

In politics, John Sherman took a profound interest, although, as an ardent Whig, in a strongly Democratic district, he had no hope of obtaining office. He was sent as a delegate to the Whig National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential Elector.

When the Nebraska issue arose in 1854, he felt the necessity of combining all the elements of opposition against the further extension of Slavery, and earnestly labored to build up the political organization which soon developed into the Republican party. He accepted a nomination for Representative in Congress, from the Thirteenth Ohio District, and, to his surprise, was elected. He entered the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress, fully equipped for useful and successful public service. Fluent in debate, patient of details, laborious in investigation, conciliatory in temper, and persistent in purpose, he entered at once upon a successful congressional career.

In the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, he served upon the Kansas Investigating Committee, and prepared the famous report which the Committee presented to the House of Representatives and to the country. This brought him at once into honorable prominence before the people. At the close of the session the Republican members of the House, through the influence of Mr. Sherman, adopted the amendment to the Army Bill, denying the validity of the slavery-extending laws of Congress. Had the Republican party stood upon that declaration as a platform, they would probably have carried the presidential election of 1856. Mr. Sherman wrote an address to the people of the United States, elaborating the principle contained in that declaration. Although it was agreed upon by the Republican members of the House, Mr. Seward and other Senators dissented, and the doctrine was not promulgated.

In the Thirty-fifth Congress, Mr. Sherman took an active part in

the heated contest over the Lecompton Constitution and the English Bill, and made many powerful speeches. He served as Chairman of the Naval Investigating Committee which made a most damaging exposure of the complicity of Buchanan and Toucey with the crimes of the slavery propagandists. He made an important speech upon the public expenditure, which was widely circulated as a campaign document.

At the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress occurred the memorable contest for the Speakership, in which Mr. Sherman was the candidate of the Republicans. He had signed a recommendation of Helper's "Impending Crisis," and this was made the pretext by the Southern members for a violent opposition to his election. Through a long series of ballottings he lacked but one or two votes of an election. In order to secure an organization, his name was finally withdrawn, and Mr. Pennington was elected. Mr. Sherman was at once honored with the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, by virtue of which he became leader of the House of Representatives. He distinguished himself as chairman of this committee by putting through the House the Morrill Tariff, a measure greatly promotive of material prosperity to the country.

In an important speech, delivered in reply to Pendleton, February, 1861, he displayed a statesmanlike perception of the result of the conflict to which the South was rushing with such arrogant confidence, predicting that slavery would be destroyed, and that the North would triumph.

Mr. Sherman was elected as a Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but on the resignation of Mr. Chase, as a United States Senator, he was elected by the Legislature to a seat in the Senate. He was placed upon the most important committee of the Senate, that of Finance. He introduced the National Bank Bill, and had charge of that important measure, as well as of the Legal Tender Acts, on the floor and in the debates.

His labors were chiefly confined to finance and taxation—to providing money and maintaining credit to carry on the war. In January, 1863, he delivered a speech against the continuance of the

State Banking system, and one in favor of the National Banks, both of which were of decisive influence.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill to fund the public indebtedness, which, if passed, would have resulted in the saving of \$20,000,000 of interest per annum, the wider dissemination of the loan among the masses, and the removal of the debt from its present injurious competition with railroad, mercantile, manufacturing, and all the other vital interests of the country. Unfortunately for the public interests, the bill was mutilated in the Senate and defeated in the House.

In the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. Sherman proposed the substitute for the Reconstruction bill, which finally became a law. In the Fortieth Congress he was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and in this important position exerted a marked effect upon Congressional legislation. In the second session he reported a new bill for funding the national debt, and converting the notes of the United States. He advocated this bill as a measure of just and wise public policy in a speech of remarkable ability.

The most conspicuous labors of Mr. Sherman in the Forty-first Congress were those by which he secured the passage of the Currency Bill and the Funding Bill. The latter bill was under consideration at intervals from the 11th of January, 1870, when it was introduced by Mr. Sherman, until its passage July 13, two days before the close of the session.

On the 10th of January, 1872, Mr. Sherman was re-elected, and took his seat for his third Senatorial term on the 4th of March, 1873.

In person he is tall and spare, with a large head, and countenance expressive of decision, firmness, and self-control. He speaks smoothly and rapidly, making no effort at display, aiming only to produce conviction by clear statement of facts and arguments.



Thy. Ramsey

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.



ALEXANDER RAMSEY, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815. His paternal ancestry were Scotch, as the name indicates, having descended from two emigrations—one to the North of Ireland, and thence to the United States, constituting the well-known Scotch-Irish population of this country. The family of his mother was of German descent.

Left an orphan at ten years of age, by the death of his father, young Ramsey was assisted by an uncle in his efforts to obtain an education and engage in business. He was a clerk in the store of this uncle at Harrisburg. About the year 1828, he was for a short time employed in the office of the register of deeds of Dauphin County. He afterward qualified himself to pursue the business of house-carpenter, but at length, impelled by a love of reading, he determined to study law. With this view, he became a student of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, whence he passed, in 1837, to the office of Hamilton Alrich, Esq., of Harrisburg. He also prosecuted his studies at Carlisle in the law-school of Hon. John Reed, and was admitted to practice in 1839. During this period he often engaged in teaching.

The following year was the celebrated Harrison campaign; and Mr. Ramsey was so prominent in the organization of Whig clubs, that he was chosen Secretary of the Electoral College, which cast the votes of Pennsylvania for Harrison and Tyler. In 1841, he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. In 1843, he was nominated for Congress, and elected representative for the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, and served in the Twenty-eighth Congress, (1843-4.) Having been reëlected in 1844, was a member of the Twenty-ninth Congress, which terminated March 4th, 1847. During these four

years Mr. Ramsey developed those qualities of sagacity and firmness which have been conspicuous during his whole career; and no member of the Pennsylvania delegation commanded more respect. His reputation extended to all parts of the State; and his political friends intrusted to his management, as Chairman of the Whig State Committee, the gubernatorial campaign of 1848, which also involved the election of General Taylor to the Presidency.

Immediately after the inauguration of President Taylor, it devolved upon him to select the officers of the new Territory of Minnesota. The position of governor was tendered to Mr. Ramsey, whose choice of a future residence on the Upper Mississippi was confirmed by a visit some years previously to Texas and other south-western territories. The date of his commission as governor was April 2, 1849; and in May he arrived, with his family, at St. Paul, where he has since resided.

Mrs. Ramsey—*née* Anna Earle Jenks—is also a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of Hon. Michael H. Jenks, of Berks county, who served in Congress as a colleague of Mr. Ramsey.

When Governor Ramsey assumed his duties as the executive officer of the Territory of Minnesota, he ascertained, by a census, that the population, other than Indians, was only 4,680, mostly in the vicinity of Fort Snelling, and in the settlements of lumberers on the St. Croix River. The Indians, recently increased by a removal to a reservation in the Territory of the Winnebago tribe, numbered about 35,000; and the entire region west of the Mississippi River was in their possession, except the military reservation inclosing Fort Snelling. The western limit of the Territory was the Missouri River; and the entire area was fully 166,000 square miles.

The territorial government was organized June 1, 1849. On the 11th of June, an executive proclamation established three judicial districts, and provided for the first election of a territorial legislature.

This body assembled in the dining-hall of the Central Hotel, in St. Paul, on the 3d of September. In the first message of the governor, he strongly advised against a public debt, and invoked the action of

Congress to extend the preëmption laws to unsurveyed lands, and to limit the sales of the public lands to actual settlers. The National Legislature promptly responded to the recommendation in favor of preëmtors; and the evil of non-resident ownership has had less existence under the land administration in Minnesota than in many other Western States.

Governor Ramsey almost immediately commenced negotiations with the Indian tribes for the cession of their possessory rights to the public domain. The treaty of Mendota was first effected, by which the title of the Sioux half-breeds to a valuable parallelogram of territory near Lake Pepin, conterminous with the lake and extending westward about thirty miles, was commuted, and the district opened to settlement. During the years 1851-2, a negotiation was made with the Dakota nation for the cession of forty million acres west of the Mississippi, and which now constitutes Southern Minnesota. The first treaty of July 18, 1851, was amended by the Senate of the United States, requiring a new assemblage of the bands in 1852.

In the autumn of 1851, Governor Ramsey negotiated with the Chippewas of Northern Minnesota for the cession of thirty miles on each side of the Red River of the North. This important treaty was not ratified by the Senate, postponing fully ten years the settlement of that region of Minnesota. After the adjournment of the Chippewa Council at Pembina, Governor Ramsey embarked on the Red River, and visited the Selkirk settlement, seventy miles north of the international frontier, on latitude 49°. His party was received with much consideration by Governor Christie, the officer of the Hudson Bay Company, then in command at Fort Garry. Few descriptions of this remote and unique colony convey a more vivid and correct impression than a narrative of this visit, which was afterward published by Governor Ramsey, and partly repeated in a recent speech on the Winnipeg insurrection, delivered in the Senate of the United States.

In 1853, with a change of parties in the administration of the Federal government, Governor Ramsey was succeeded in the office of territorial governor by Willis A. Gorman. In taking leave of the

executive office, a prediction was hazarded of the future progress of the new community on the sources of the Mississippi which was then deemed sanguine, but has been more than realized by events. Governor Ramsey's last message assigned ten years for the accomplishment of a State organization, which was reached in 1858; and twenty years, or 1873, for a population of half a million, which has been fully realized by the census of 1870. His horoscope of railroad connections with Chicago, St. Louis, Lake Superior, and the Red River of the North, for which twenty years were allowed, will be witnessed before 1873.

During a period of great party excitement which followed the retirement of Governor Ramsey, he met some injurious imputations upon his conduct of the negotiations with the Sioux Indians, by a demand for an investigation by a committee of the United States Senate. The result was an emphatic approval of his action—the verdict of a body politically hostile.

In 1855, Governor Ramsey served a term as Mayor of St. Paul. In 1857, he was the candidate of the Republican Party for governor under the State organization. The election was close, the majority of H. H. Sibley, the Democratic candidate, who was declared chosen, having been exceeded by a vote on the Pembina frontier which was well known to be fraudulent. In 1859, on a second trial, he was elected governor, over G. L. Becker, by a majority of 3,752, in a total vote of 38,918.

On again assuming the executive office, Governor Ramsey illustrated the practical qualities for which he has always been distinguished. He found the State deeply discredited; and he inaugurated a policy of rigid retrenchment. He proposed and effected a reduction of salaries and a diminution of the number of members of the Legislature.

The laws for the imposition and collection of taxes were thoroughly revised; but, while husbanding the revenue, he opposed all sacrifices of the lands donated by the general government. He especially resisted the demand for the sale of the school lands at low rates, and

the distribution of their proceeds among the counties. He advocated, in a message of great force, that a minimum price of \$8 per acre should be fixed, with a rate of \$1.25 for swamp lands, reserving the proceeds of the latter for charitable institutions. These suggestions, with some modifications, were adopted. The fund accumulated under this legislation, in 1870, is \$2,371,199, the proceeds of only 363,000 acres, or about one eighth of the lands appropriated for the encouragement of education.

At the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, Governor Ramsey was in Washington; and immediately after the attack upon Fort Sumter, even in advance of President Lincoln's proclamation, he called on the Secretary of War, and tendered 1,000 men from Minnesota. The tender was accepted by Mr. Cameron, and became the initiative of an enrollment of 25,000 men of all arms--the contingent of Minnesota for the national defense. During the active scenes of the first year of the war, Governor Ramsey was reelected governor by a majority of 5,826 in a poll of 26,722 votes.

An Indian war, unparalleled for atrocity, broke out in August, 1862, upon the western frontiers of Minnesota. The Sioux bands, observing the great exertions of the whites for the suppression of the rebellion, were prepared to believe that their great father at Washington was powerless to repress hostilities; and an unfortunate delay in the payment of annuities increased the excitement. A fatal affray, which at any other time would have passed with the punishment of the parties implicated, became the signal of wide-spread massacre. At least five hundred settlers, of all ages, lost their lives. Thousands abandoned their homes; and the panic extended to the Mississippi towns. Governor Ramsey was indefatigable in his exertions to restore confidence and defend the frontier. Troops were dispatched under H. H. Sibley. The Indians were severely chastised; a large number were captured, of whom thirty were executed at Mankato; and the Sioux nation was forcibly expelled from the territory of the State. During the progress of these events, an extra session of the Legislature became necessary. The message of Governor Ramsey

on that occasion is a graphic narrative of this striking passage of border history.

In January, 1863, Governor Ramsey was elected Senator of the United States, in place of Henry M. Rice, and was chosen for a second term in 1869.

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Senator Ramsey has devoted himself to the extension and reform of that important branch of the public service. A series of treaties has been consummated with his efficient coöperation, by which the postal rates to England and Germany have been greatly reduced, and, in 1869, Mr. Ramsey visited Paris to urge a similar arrangement. The terms which he then indicated, as the representative of Postmaster-General Creswell—although not immediately accepted—have since been proposed by the French government, but were met by a counter-proposition for a still more material reduction of postage. These negotiations are likely to result in a common rate to all parts of Europe not largely in excess of our inland postage.

The abolition of the franking privilege has been proposed and supported by Senator Ramsey. A bill to that effect passed the House of Representatives at the session of 1869-70, and led to an elaborate discussion in the Senate, but failed by a few votes to become a law. The burden of the argument against all exemptions in the payment of postage mostly devolved on the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee; and his array of facts against the continuance of the franking privilege attracted the attention of the country.

In answer to the allegation that the movement for the abolition of the Franking Privilege was mainly the work of the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Ramsey insisted that this was a great mistake, and proceeded to illustrate, by numerous and ample references, that for the past half-century Postmasters-General of the United States have continually pressed the matter upon Congress; and as to the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Ramsey asserted that, receiving letters from all parts of the country asking the abolition of the privilege, and asking the Department to indicate how

the matter could be most effectually brought to the attention of Congress, he had given them a brief form, and this was all that had been done by the Department.

In the progress of the discussion touching this subject, and responding to Mr. Sumner, who desired the reduction of postage to one cent per half ounce, Mr. Ramsey insisted that the United States rate of postage was extremely low—the least charge for postal service of any nation under the sun. English postage, he remarked, was nominally lower—about two cents of our coin; but considering the limited extent of country, compared with ours, over which her mails were carried, her postage was really higher than ours.

The efforts of Mr. Ramsay were ultimately crowned with success by the passage of an act abolishing the franking privilege, which took effect July 1, 1873. The bill originated in the House of Representatives, and but for the strenuous exertions of the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the Senate it would not have passed that body.

As a member of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, Mr. Ramsey has contributed materially to the legislation facilitating the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is understood to advocate efficient encouragement to the enterprise of a Southern Transcontinental road. He has always favored three trunk lines between the Mississippi and the Pacific States as necessary and just. Observing also the beneficent influence of railroads in Minnesota and other States, he has supported the donation in aid of railways of alternate sections of public lands to give value to the domain still held by government, and to relieve the settlers of excessive burdens of transportation.

Reference has been made to a visit by Governor Ramsey to the Selkirk Settlement, in 1851, and to his favorable impressions of that singular and interesting community. As governor and senator, he has never omitted efforts to establish commercial and postal relations between the contiguous districts; and, in anticipation of the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the Hudson Bay Company, he pre-


sented to the Senate, in 1868, the outlines of a treaty between the United States, England, and Canada, by which, with the cession of the north-west territory and British Columbia to the United States, Canada might make certain of a liberal arrangement for reciprocal trade, and all claims against Great Britain originating during the late civil war might cease to be a topic of diplomatic discussion. These views were repeated in 1870, in connection with the resistance of the Red River people to a plan of irresponsible government under a Canadian official; and though their consummation is for the present postponed, yet their influence upon the coming question of a political union between the United States and Canada is very apparent.

This hasty summary will sufficiently indicate the prominent position of Senator Ramsey. Few of his colleagues have exhibited more tact in establishing and sustaining personal influence. His elaborate speeches are terse and pointed, seldom exceeding thirty minutes in delivery; while his self-possession and force of statement in the conversational discussions of the Senate are most effective. He has proved himself a vigilant guardian of the interests of Minnesota. Of a frank, hearty bearing, his figure, countenance, and voice concur to make him a favorite with his associates and with all observers.



W. Sprague

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

ILLIAM SPRAGUE was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, September 11, 1830. His ancestor, Jonathan Sprague, first noticed in Rhode Island history in 1681, was for many years a member of the General Assembly. By intermarriage the family is connected with Roger Williams, the founder of the State. William Sprague, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, early engaged in cotton manufacture, and particularly in the business of calico printing. He associated in business with himself his sons, Amasa and William. The elder Sprague dying in 1836, the entire business fell into the hands of his two sons, who carried it forward on a constantly enlarging plan under the name of A. & W. Sprague. The junior member of the firm entered political life, and was successively a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, Representative in Congress, Governor of the State, and United States Senator. He relinquished the latter office on the death of his brother in 1843, who left two sons, Amasa and William, the subject of this sketch. The surviving partner, abandoning politics, now devoted his whole time to business, enlarging and extending his works until 1856, when he died at the age of fifty-six, leaving one son, Byron.

On the death of the first Governor Sprague it was supposed that, owing to the youth of his nephews and son, the great scheme he had projected for erecting another cotton mill which should surpass any in the State would be abandoned. The friends of the young men strongly urged this step under the impression that their eight large cotton mills and extensive print works would be as much as they could profitably manage. The young men thought differently, and under the same firm name determined to carry out

all the gigantic plans which had been devised. They erected the great cotton mill at Baltic, which is built of stone, one thousand feet in length and five stories high, containing eighty thousand spindles. The erection of this immense structure, and one hundred dwelling houses for operatives, involved an expenditure of five hundred thousand dollars.

The subject of this sketch had attended the common school until he was thirteen years old, when he was sent to the Irving Institute at Tarrytown, New York, where he remained two years. He was then placed by his uncle in the "factory store" in Cranston, where goods of all kinds are furnished to the operatives. Here he remained one year, when he was transferred to the counting-room of the company in Providence, where he opened the office, made the fires, cleaned the lamps, and swept out the office, doing such drudgery in so satisfactory a manner that after three years he was promoted to the place of bookkeeper. He occupied this position three years, during which, by constant attention, he made himself familiar with all the ramifications of the extensive business, so that when he reached the age of twenty-two years he relinquished the books, and became an active partner in the concern. Here his active mind was constantly exercised. There was no portion of the business that did not come under his eye, and with which from actual experience he was not acquainted. Four years later his uncle died, when he was compelled to assume the whole weight of the business, which has gone on constantly augmenting until it is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

Early in life Mr. Sprague manifested strong military tastes. When twelve years of age he formed a military company of forty boys, of whom he was chosen the captain. In 1848 he joined the Marine Artillery Company as a private. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and was subsequently elected Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally Colonel. He took a deep interest in this organization, which he soon succeeded in making a full battery of light artillery.

The cares of business having greatly impaired his health, in 1859 Mr. Sprague visited Europe. He visited all the battle-fields of the recent Italian war, as well as those memorable in the campaigns of the first Napoleon. While in Italy he became acquainted with Garibaldi, and contributed liberally toward the fund then being raised for that distinguished patriot.

After an absence of seven months Mr. Sprague returned with health restored. The State of Rhode Island was at that time much agitated by the contending political parties. The Republicans had nominated a candidate for Governor who was offensive to a large portion of the party, who determined not to support the nomination. They called a convention, which nominated Mr. Sprague, and the Democrats also placing his name upon their ticket, he was elected. He proved himself in every respect an able executive, and in 1861 was re-elected.

President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand men for the defense of Washington, reached Providence on the 15th of April, 1861, and was immediately promulgated. On the 18th of April, three days after the proclamation was published, the first battery of light artillery, of six guns and one hundred and fifty men, under Colonel Tompkins, completely equipped and officered, took their departure for the capital. Two days later they were followed by the first battalion of the first regiment of infantry, seven hundred strong, under Colonel A. E. Burnside, with provisions for thirty days. The following week the second battalion, under Colonel J. S. Pitman, took its departure. Governor Sprague accompanied the regiment in person. The entire force of this regiment and battery numbered nearly fourteen hundred men. Arriving in Washington, the Rhode Island troops encamped in a beautiful grove near the city, to which they gave the name of "Camp Sprague."

After remaining a few weeks with the regiment, assiduously occupied in providing for officers and men, the Governor returned to Rhode Island. He determined to form a second regiment, and by his zeal and energy induced hundreds to come forward and join

the ranks. The regiment was soon filled up, and after remaining in camp a few weeks to perfect themselves in drill, embarked for Washington accompanied by Governor Sprague.

Governor Sprague remained with the Rhode Island troops most of the time, and accompanied them on their march with the army to Centerville on the 16th of July, 1861. In the memorable battle of Bull Run, which took place on the 21st, the Rhode Island troops were among the foremost in the fight, and suffered severely. Their gallant Governor was with them in the thickest of the battle, and when his horse was shot from under him by a cannon ball, he seized a rifle from the grasp of a dead soldier, and, rushing forward, took his place in the ranks, encouraging the men by his presence and bravery. Two bullet holes found in his clothes after the battle showed that he had not shrunk from danger.

On his return to Rhode Island Governor Sprague did not in the least relax his efforts. He determined that his State should furnish her full quota of the five hundred thousand men called for by President Lincoln. The artillery arm of the service having proved so effective in the battle of Bull Run, Governor Sprague raised a full regiment of ten batteries of six rifled guns of one hundred and fifty men each. Other regiments were speedily sent forward, and soon Rhode Island had furnished far more than her proportion of troops.

He was offered by President Lincoln a commission as Brigadier-General, which he declined. He gave the Government his cordial co-operation, both personally and officially, until the close of his term as Governor. Among all the "loyal Governors" none were more zealous supporters of the war or braver defenders of the Union than William Sprague.

Soon after the close of his second gubernatorial term Mr. Sprague was elected United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1863, and was re-elected for the term ending in 1875. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and as a member of the Committees on Commerce and Military Affairs. In the impeachment trial he voted President Johnson guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in the indictment.



Wm M Stewart

WILLIAM M. STEWART.



WILLIAM M. STEWART was born in Wayne County, New York, August 9th, 1827. When eight years old he removed with his father to Trumbull County, Ohio. He worked on a farm in summer, and attended school in winter, until thirteen years old, when he left home with the consent of his parents and worked at farming for various persons, at six, eight, and twelve dollars a month, until 1844. In the Spring of that year he drove a herd of cattle to Pennsylvania, and visited Philadelphia, the first large city he had seen. He thought of going to sea, and went on board the receiving ship with a view to getting into the Navy. While on board he saw a boy badly treated, and thinking the situation not congenial to him, he started back to Ohio.

In the summer of 1845, he taught school in Hampden, Ohio, and subsequently attended an academy at Farmington. He then returned to his native county in New York, where he taught school, and prosecuted his studies, making especial proficiency in Mathematics. He entered Yale College in 1848, remaining there until the winter of 1850, when he started for California, and arrived there by way of the Isthmus in the following April. He worked two years at mining with varied success. He ran for Sheriff of Nevada County in the Spring of 1851, but there being several opposing candidates, who made a combination, he was defeated by a few votes. Soon after he commenced the study of law, and in the fall of 1852 was admitted to the bar, and appointed District-Attorney on the same day. The next year he was elected to the same office by the Democratic party. In 1854, the Attorney-General of California left the State on leave of absence for six months, and Mr. Stewart was appointed in his place. He subsequently went to San Francisco

and formed a law partnership with ex-Governor Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, and Judge Aldrich, which continued about two years. In the spring of 1855 he married a daughter of Governor Foote and went back to Nevada, where he remained practicing law until 1857. He then went to Downieville, where there was a great deal of litigation growing out of mining disputes. He got the lead of the practice, and received large fees. In the spring of 1860 he went to the Territory of Utah—now Nevada—where he was employed by the first locators of the Comstock Lode to manage their heavy litigations.

When the Legislature of Nevada was organized he was in the Territorial Council. He took an active part in organizing the Union party, and in 1863 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. On the admission of Nevada into the Union he was elected to the United States Senate, and was admitted to his seat February 1, 1865. He was subsequently re-elected for a second term ending in 1875. Upon his entrance into the Senate he was appointed to the important Committees on the Judiciary, Public Lands, Pacific Railroad, and Mines and Mining. Of the last named Committee he subsequently served as Chairman.

He took a prominent part in the important discussions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses relating to reconstruction measures. On the 24th of May, 1866, he made a speech, of two hours' duration, on a pending Constitutional Amendment, in which he advocated "pardon for the rebels and the ballot for the blacks." He stood in the Fortieth Congress among the firmest opposers of the policy of President Johnson, and voted for his conviction in the Impeachment Trial. Mr. Stewart drafted, and reported from the Judiciary Committee, the Fifteenth Amendment, and had charge of it during the entire contest which resulted in its adoption by the Senate, thus rendering a service to the country which connects his name with one of the greatest events of American history. The bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, which subsequently became a law, was reported by him from the Judiciary Committee.



A. H. Craigie

AARON H. CRAGIN.



AARON H. CRAGIN was born in Weston, Vermont, February 3, 1821. He is of Scotch descent, one of his ancestors being John Cragin, who was among the prisoners taken by Cromwell at the great battle of Dunbar, September 3, 1650, and banished to America.

Aaron worked at farming and in a woolen mill until he became of age. His education was principally acquired at "Burr Seminary," Manchester, Vermont, and at the "Lebanon Liberal Institute," at Lebanon, N. H. Having finished his studies at the academy, he returned to his native town of Weston, and entered at once upon the study of law. He afterwards spent two years in law studies at Albany, New York, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, in the fall of 1847. The same year he moved to Lebanon, N. H., and commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1848, Mr. Cragin took an active part in the canvass for Gen. Taylor, and was an associate editor of the *Granite State Whig*, published at Lebanon. In 1852, he was on the electoral ticket for Scott and Graham, and made numerous speeches in behalf of those candidates. In the years of 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1859, he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, a representative from the Third Congressional District of New Hampshire, by a majority of 3,000; although this District, before that time, had been strongly Democratic. He was re-elected in 1857, and served through the Thirty-fifth Congress.

Mr. Cragin was a delegate at large from New Hampshire to the Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860, and voted first and last

for Abraham Lincoln, and supported him upon the stump in every county in New Hampshire.

In June, 1864, he was elected to the United States for the full term of six years, as the successor of John P. Hale. Upon entering the Senate Mr. Cragin was appointed a member of the Committee on Territories, of which he became chairman upon the resignation of Mr. Grimes. Among the many important measures originated or promoted by this committee since Mr. Cragin has been its chairman, may be mentioned a regulation requiring examination for promotion, and an act making the course at the Naval Academy six years instead of four. The efficiency of the service has been increased by the building of eight additional steam-vessels of war, and by the passage of an act by which the pay of all honorably retired officers was increased to three fourths of the highest sea-pay, and at the same time such officers are not allowed to have active employment except in time of war.

As a member of the Committee on Territories, with which he has been connected since his accession to the Senate, Mr. Cragin has been prominently identified with all legislation tending to develop the "Great West." He has been an active opposer of polygamy in Utah; and his great speech, delivered in the Senate May 18, 1870, was one of the severest blows ever administered to "the loathsome and festering monster of polygamous Mormonism."

Mr. Cragin's speeches in the Senate are not frequent, but are invariably characterized by sound logic and just conclusions carefully reached and forcibly expressed. Watchful of the interests of his constituents, faithful to his party obligations, and devoted to his country, he combines the qualities requisite to a wise and useful legislator.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.



GEORGE F. EDMUNDS was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was carried somewhat beyond the curriculum of the common schools by the instructions of a private tutor. Possessing naturally an acute intellect and a practical readiness with his mother-tongue, he took almost instinctively to the law, which he studied with unusual assiduity and success. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and eschewing politics, devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he had unusual success. In 1851 he settled in Burlington, and in 1854, in 1857, in 1858, and in 1859 he was elected to the lower branch of the Vermont Legislature, in which he served three years as Speaker. In 1861 and 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and was President *pro tem.* of that body.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he was a member of the State Convention which met to form a coalition between the Republicans and War Democrats, and drew up the resolutions which were adopted by the Convention as the basis of union for the country. He was appointed to the United States Senate as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Solomon Foote, and took his seat April 5, 1866. He was elected by the Legislature for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869, and was re-elected without opposition for the further term of six years.

On the 10th of December, 1866, soon after taking his seat in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, as Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the tenure of civil offices. In bringing forward the measure, Mr. Edmunds asserted that they were "acting in no spirit of hostility to any party or administration

whatever, but for the true republican interest of the country under all administrations, and under the domination of all parties, in the growth before the nation in the future."

In the session of Congress which convened at the beginning of President Grant's administration, it was proposed to repeal the Tenure of Office Law. This proposition was earnestly opposed by Mr. Edmunds in several speeches of much eloquence and force of logic. "I submit to Senators, seriously," said he, "not for this President, not for this Vice-President, not for to-day or to-morrow or this age, but for that great age which is to come after us, when we have a hundred States and a hundred million people, whether it is not worthy of some consideration whether this body should lay aside from it powers which we all now, excepting the Democrats, confess either belong to it by the Constitution, or may and ought to be properly conferred upon it by law."


Mr. Edmunds served on the Committees on Commerce, Public Lands, Retrenchment, and Appropriations. During the Forty-first Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions. In the re-organization of committees consequent upon the participation of several Republican Senators in the "Liberal" movement, in the third session of the Forty-second Congress, Mr. Edmunds was appointed to succeed Mr. Trumbull as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

He frequently addressed the Senate, especially on subjects reported from the committees with which he was connected. His speeches evince much practical knowledge of affairs, and great familiarity with laws and precedents. He is a very fluent speaker, with much readiness of repartee and skill in the art of extemporaneous argument.



Asa Gray

ROSCOE CONKLING.

 ROSCOE CONKLING was born in Albany, New York, October 30, 1829, and is descended from a family long connected with state and national politics. His father, Hon. Alfred Conkling, was a member of the Seventeenth Congress, and was subsequently chosen United States District Judge for the New York District, the duties of which office he discharged with distinguished honor and ability. He was afterwards appointed, by President Fillmore, minister to Mexico. A brother to Roscoe—Hon. Frederick A. Conkling—was a leading member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, on many important committees, and universally respected as a man of unswerving honor and patriotism.

The subject of this sketch commenced his legal studies at the early age of fifteen in the law office of L. A. Spencer, Esq., of Utica. Evincing an early dislike for "formalities of schools and colleges," he seems to have secured but few of the advantages of an elaborate education aside from what he had gained under the paternal roof.

In 1849 the office of district-attorney of Oneida County becoming vacant, he was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy. On receiving this important appointment he had just reached his majority, and yet it was universally conceded by members of the legal profession that the duties of the office were never more skillfully and energetically discharged.

In 1858 Mr. Conkling was elected Mayor of the city of Utica—being the youngest man who has ever filled that office. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress in the fall of 1858, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

He served as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he was also elected, he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

By a large majority, Mr. Conklin was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress; but before taking his seat he was chosen by the Legislature of New York as a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Ira Harris.

After serving six years, on the 4th of March, 1873, he entered upon his second term in the Senate. He served as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Commerce, and Foreign Relations, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States.

He took a prominent part in legislation pertaining to Reconstruction, and voted with the majority in favor of the conviction of President Johnson in the Impeachment Trial. He has been one of the firmest adherents of the administration of President Grant; and with great zeal, eloquence, and ability has advocated all the important party measures which have been proposed since his connection with the Senate.

His speeches, which are frequent, are always able and effective. Of one of them—a speech in defense of Caldwell—a writer says: “It seemed a bounteous, irresistible outpouring of law and logic, argument, illustration, and satire. He is a wizard in words, a necromancer in logic. His best power, both in statement and reasoning, is exquisitely subtle. His argument is a web, fine as a gossamer, but firm as steel. He never allows his brilliant rhetoric to overload his theme. Mr. Conkling is a speaker who by his peculiar manner, arrogant and defiant, cynical, and at times supercilious, arouses your antagonism from the very first, so the final victory he wins over your mind, whether by sophistry and casuistry, or by clear logic and fair instruction, is the more complete. It is pure brain-power, intellectual absolutism. He has, I think, no humor; but wit of a certain frosty, biting sort, and a terrible power of sarcasm.”



J. Lowell

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.



JUSTIN S. MORRILL was born in Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810. At fifteen years of age he was taken from an academy, where he was making rapid proficiency in study, and was placed in a country store. From that time he did not enjoy another day's schooling, though he has been a hard student all his life. After a year's experience as a merchant's clerk in his native village, having received for his services only \$25, he went to Portland and was employed in an extensive dry goods establishment. All the money that could be saved from his meagre salary was spent for books, which were studied with great avidity at such hours as were not occupied in his regular labors. By thus improving his time he pursued a considerable course of classical studies, and read "Blackstone's Commentaries," but with no intention of becoming a lawyer. After three years spent in Portland, he returned to his native town, and formed a partnership in mercantile business with Judge Harris. Mr. Morrill continued in this business until 1848, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

In 1854, he was elected a Representative from Vermont in the Thirty-fourth Congress, and remained a member of the House by re-elections for twelve continuous years. He was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, and Ways and Means. Of the latter committee, during the Thirty-ninth Congress, he held the important position of chairman, thus becoming what is technically styled "Leader of the House."

He introduced a bill granting lands to agricultural colleges, which was passed by Congress, but was vetoed by President Buchanan. A similar bill, which finally became a law, was ably advocated by Mr. Morrill in a speech delivered June 6, 1862. In 1856, he opposed

the admission of Kansas on the terms then proposed. Subsequently, as a member of a select committee of fifteen appointed to investigate matters in relation to Kansas, he prepared and presented a minority report against the Lecompton constitution.

His first speech on the tariff question was delivered in the House, Feb. 6, 1857, against a bill reported by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, the main grounds of Mr. Morrill's opposition being that it was too much in the interest of manufactures, and adverse to agriculture. The "Morrill Tariff" was introduced and explained by him in an elaborate speech, April 23, 1860. This tariff, which became a law in 1861, effected a change from ad valorem to specific duties on a large number of articles. Increasing the duties on wool and some other agricultural products, it added many articles to the free list.

February 4, 1862, Mr. Morrill made a speech maintaining the impolicy of making paper a legal tender, since this would lead to inflation, and make great difficulty in the return to specie payments. He proposed a system of issuing exchequer bills, which, if adopted, would have tended to prevent the great depreciation of the currency which ultimately occurred.

March 12, 1862, he made a speech explanatory of the Internal Tax Bill, which, as chairman of the sub-committee to whom the subject was referred, he had performed the principal labor in preparing. By this bill was originated the vast internal revenue system which has served so excellent a purpose for the country. A system of such varied application, and yet so simple and efficient for subserving the necessities of a great nation, was never before devised. The present head of the treasury, Mr. Bontwell, after having had the experience of executing the law, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said that it was "the most perfect system ever devised by any nation."

In October, 1866, he was elected a Senator in Congress from Vermont, for the term ending in 1873. In the Senate he has made numerous and able speeches on the various subjects relating to the national finances and the public debt.

One of the ablest and most important of his speeches was that of May 9, 1870, on the Reduction of Taxation; a masterly effort, abounding in important facts and powerful arguments. He started out with the assumption, that "owing to the policy of our present Administration we should soon be able to part with all direct taxation, or all internal taxes, and the only subject then that will remain for serious consideration will be the subject of the tariff." Thus entering upon the consideration of a subject with which he is as familiar as any other American statesman, Mr. Morrill thoroughly explored the ground upon which the Republican party stood on this question, and showed that there was not "necessarily any such antagonism as should on principle now or hereafter divide the votes of its members."

Mr. Morrill opposed the act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or in behalf of the United States. Against this measure he urged the objections that the Eight Hour law applied only to those in the employment of the General Government, is anti-republican, and offensive to all other laboring men; that such a law, universally applied, would be inconsistent with the highest interests of American workmen; that it would not afford any additional leisure which will be made available for mental and moral improvement; that it is untrue that mankind will or can perform as much labor, and of equal value, in eight hours as in ten; that the measure, if adopted now by our whole country, would prove an immeasurable national disaster; and that there are other means whereby labor has been and can be much more efficiently encouraged and protected.

He opposed the repeal and the suspension of the Civil Tenure Act, advocating, however, a considerable modification of the law. He maintained that the law was enacted, not merely to bear upon a single President, but was intended as a part of the permanent policy of the country, and was in strict accordance with the Constitution. He favored the abolition of the Franking Privilege, dissenting, however, from the opinion that several millions would

thus be saved to the country. On the contrary, he believed that nothing would be saved by the adoption of the measure.

On the 7th of April, 1871, Mr. Morrill delivered a speech of great length against the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States. Seldom has there been delivered in the Senate a speech more replete with facts, illustrations, and arguments. The following is one of the closing paragraphs:

“Individuals occupy but a brief space in the march of time, and a generation blots them out, perhaps forever; but nations have a continuity lasting for ages, and a character to be transmitted to the immortal pages of future history. The past of our country is secure, and I would not jeopardize the future by the empty mockery of an exchange of moral grandeur for apparent or even for *real* material greatness. If I can divine the secrets of my own heart—and what I claim for myself I cordially concede to others—there is no passion, no sentiment lurking there which does not bow to a profound desire that our country should stand foremost among the nations of the earth, foremost in free and liberal institutions, foremost in its moral fiber and intellectual reach, foremost in literature, arts, and laws, and foremost in all the glories which crown the most elevated civilization and the most liberal and, I hope I may add, stable form of human government.

Mr. Morrill has done important service as a member of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Education and Labor. As Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds he has done much to promote the interests of the Government, and to educate the popular taste. In 1873 he was re-elected for a second term, which will end in 1879. With excellent acquirements, long experience, a pure character, practical talent, and studious habits, he gives promise of a further career of enduring honor and increasing usefulness.



C. V. Morton

OLIVER P. MORTON.



LIVER P. MORTON was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His parents dying when he was quite young, he was placed under the care of a grandmother and two aunts, in the State of Ohio. He served for a while with his brother at the latter's trade; but this not being a congenial employment, at the age of fourteen he entered the Wayne County Seminary. He is described by his preceptor as "a timid and rather verdant-looking youth, too shy to bear, with head erect, a master's look." After completing his preparatory studies, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He displayed much talent as a student, and made great proficiency in his studies, and especially in forensic exercises. Leaving college without graduating, he returned to Indiana, and entered upon the study of law with Hon. John S. Newman. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and, as a jurist and an advocate, soon took rank among the first lawyers of the State.

In 1852, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. Two years later, the Democratic party, of which he was a member, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. Morton, with many others who had been known as free-soil Democrats, abandoned his old party relations, and aided in forming the Republican party.

In 1856, he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor of Indiana. He made a thorough and vigorous canvass of the State, in company with his Democratic competitor, Ashbel P. Willard. A party so powerful, championed by a leader so eloquent and popular, could not be overcome in a single campaign. Mr. Morton lost the election by about five thousand votes; but his speeches, delivered throughout the State, did much to build up and consolidate the Republican party in Indiana.

Anticipating the importance of the great political struggle of 1860, the Republicans of Indiana made an exceedingly strong ticket, with Henry S. Lane for Governor, and Oliver P. Morton for Lieutenant Governor—both unsurpassed for eloquence and effectiveness in political debate. The Republican State ticket was triumphantly elected in October, and, in November, Indiana stood in the unbroken column of Northern States that elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

On the 14th of January, 1861, Mr. Morton, entering upon the office of Lieutenant-Governor, took his seat as President of the State Senate. He occupied this position but two days, when, in consequence of the election of Henry S. Lane to the Senate of the United States, he became Governor of Indiana.

Never before had a Governor of the State been inaugurated amid circumstances so difficult and trying. The election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency was used as a pretext for rebellion, which was already showing its formidable front in various portions of the South. The State of Indiana was divided on the question of the right of secession. Men were heard to say in the State Legislature, that they would rather take their muskets and assist the Southern people to obtain their independence, than to support the Government. The Southern traitors believed that should the Administration pursue a coercive policy, Indiana would secede and join the Southern Confederacy. To repress treason, to foster loyalty, and hold the entire State true to the Union, and to hurl its concentrated moral and physical force against the rising rebellion, constituted the extraordinary work before the newly-inaugurated Governor.

Convinced of the importance of prompt action in defence of the Government, he visited the President in person, and assured him that if he would adopt a vigorous policy, Indiana would support him. Soon after his visit to Washington, the bombardment of Fort Sumter inaugurated actual hostilities and produced the great uprising of the North.

Upon receiving the President's proclamation, Governor Morton issued calls to every part of the State for men. Forty thousand

men, more than six times the number required, volunteered for the defence of the Union. In three days, six regiments, the quota of the State, were in readiness for service, fully armed and equipped. Twenty regiments were tendered in addition, and when they were not accepted by the Government, most of them were mustered into the State service, put in camp and drilled until the time came when the Government was glad to take them.

No sooner were their first troops in the field than the Governor sent agents to look after their interests, to see that their necessities were supplied while in health, and that they were properly cared for when sick.

To meet the extraordinary emergencies of the occasion, Governor Morton called an extra session of the Legislature. His message to this body, delivered April 25th, 1861, was a patriotic and eloquent presentation of the true relations of the States to the Federal Government, and the duty of Indiana to aid in crushing the rebellion.

During the extra session of the General Assembly the labors of the Executive Department were augmented to an extent never before equalled in the history of the State. Great discernment and discretion were exercised by the Governor in the selection of men to aid in recruiting, organizing and equipping the regiments. He laid aside party prejudices, and, in dispensing favors, rather showed partiality to his former political foes than to his friends. Loyalty and capacity were the only qualifications for position which he demanded, and during the early stages of the war he appeared to look for these in the Democratic party.

The doubtful attitude of the State of Kentucky gave additional anxiety and labor to the Governor of Indiana. Governor Magoffin, at heart a secessionist, had refused most positively to respond to the President's call for volunteers. While making professions of a desire to hold Kentucky in a neutral position, he was really rendering the rebels all the aid in his power. He artfully laid his plans to induce Indiana, Ohio, and other Northern border States, to assume the character of sovereign mediators between the Government and the seceded States. To his overtures Governor Morton promptly re-

sponded, "There is no ground in the Constitution, midway between the Government and a rebellious State, upon which another State can stand, holding both in check. A State must take her stand upon one side or the other; and I invoke the State of Kentucky, by all the sacred ties that bind us together, to take her stand with Indiana, promptly and efficiently, on the side of the Union."

From this time until the close of Magoffin's administration, Governor Morton was practically the governor of Kentucky. He dispatched numerous secret agents to watch the movements of Kentucky secessionists. Thus he was constantly advised in reference to the traitorous designs of Kentucky rebels and their Confederate allies. In view of the defenceless condition of the Indiana and Ohio border, he urged upon the President and the War Department the importance of gunboats and fortifications along the Ohio river.

From the beginning of the difficulties in Kentucky he unremittingly pressed upon the attention of the Government the necessity of taking decided steps toward the occupation of the State by the United States forces.

On the 16th of September, 1861, Governor Morton learned, through one of his secret agents, that the rebel General Zollicoffer had marched his brigade through Cumberland Gap, into Kentucky. On the same day General Buckner, who had for some time been stationed at Bowling Green in command of a body of "neutral State Guards," set out with his men for Louisville. General Rousseau had organized a brigade at Jeffersonville, Indiana, but out of respect for Kentucky's neutrality was ordered to St. Louis. Governor Morton, having been apprised of the movements of Zollicoffer and Buckner, had General Rousseau's marching orders countermanded. He was ordered to cross the Ohio into Kentucky; thus Louisville was saved from falling into the hands of the rebels, and the fatal charm of neutrality was broken.

Governor Morton withdrew his secret agents and appealed to the people of Indiana to render all possible aid in rescuing Kentucky from the hands of the secessionists. Many regiments responded to the call, and ere the lapse of many months Bowling

Green, a strongly fortified position, was occupied by a Federal force Zollicoffer was defeated and slain at Mill-spring, and the soil of Kentucky cleared of rebel troops.

The important agency of Governor Morton in bringing about these results was universally acknowledged. The "Louisville Journal" said of him, "He has been, emphatically, Kentucky's guardian spirit from the very commencement of the dangers that now darkly threaten her very existence. Kentucky and the whole country owe him a large debt of gratitude. Oh, that all the public functionaries of the country were as vigilant, as clear-sighted, as energetic, as fearless, as chivalric, as he."

The wants of Indiana troops in Missouri, West Virginia, and the Department of the Potomac, received his constant attention, and his numerous efficient agents were actively employed in every camp where Indiana regiments were stationed.

The reverses of the national arms had such a discouraging effect upon the country, that in most of the States the work of recruiting progressed slowly. Not so in Indiana. The faithfulness of Governor Morton in looking after his soldiers, and providing for their families at home, inspired the people of Indiana with such a degree of confidence that the volunteering spirit among them did not abate because of national disasters, and by the 11th of December, 1861, an aggregate of forty-four volunteer regiments from Indiana were in the service of the United States.

The approach of the first winter of the war seemed likely to find large numbers of our troops almost destitute of comfortable clothing, owing to the misappropriation of supplies, by incompetent and unprincipled quartermasters. Governor Morton sought to remedy this deficiency, so far as the Indiana troops were concerned, by taking the matter of supplying them with clothing into his own hands. Notwithstanding the obstructions thrown in his way, and the insults offered him by thieving officials, by indefatigable energy, he carried his points, and had the satisfaction of being assured by his messengers that his soldiers would not suffer from lack of clothing amid the rigors of winter in the mountains of Western Virginia.

Governor Morton's popularity among the soldiers, and his reputation in other States, having excited the jealousy of certain ambitious politicians, they gave currency to vague charges of mismanagement in State military matters, of corruption in the appointment of officers, and the awarding of contracts. In compliance with Governor Morton's urgent request, a Congressional Investigating Committee visited Indianapolis, and made rigid inquiry into the management of military matters in Indiana. The published report of the proceedings of this committee not only exonerates him from all blame, but shows the greatest care on his part to prevent fraud and peculation. It was stated by this committee that, notwithstanding the Indiana troops had been better armed and equipped than those of any other western State, the expense attending their outfit was less, in proportion to the number of men furnished, than that of any other State in the Union.

Governor Morton steadily rose in the estimation of the President and the Cabinet, until his influence became greater in Washington than that of any other man in the country outside the Executive Departments. Many times was his presence requested in Washington, and his counsel solicited in matters of the greatest moment to the Government.

Before the close of the year 1862, more than one hundred thousand men had enlisted from Indiana in the service of the United States. Most of these being Republicans, their absence greatly depleted the strength of the party at home. Mismanagement of officers and reverses in the field had cooled the ardor of many who had been supporters of the war. These causes operated to produce a defeat of the Republican party in Indiana in the autumn of 1862, and the election of Democratic State officers, and a majority of the Legislature. Fortunately for the State, Governor Morton held over, having been elected for a term of four years. He stood as the sole obstacle in the path of reckless men who desired to drag the State into alliance with the rebels.

The Governor transmitted to the Legislature a message in which he accurately set forth the condition of the State, and with calmness

and dignity made such suggestions as were appropriate to the emergencies of the State and Nation. The Legislature insultingly refused to accept this message, and by a joint resolution complimented, and virtually adopted, the message of Governor Seymour of New York.

The Democratic majority in caucus drew up a bill designed to take all the military power of the State away from the Governor, and place it in the hands of four Democratic State officers. This bill was engrossed and only prevented from becoming a law by the withdrawal of the Republican members, leaving the Legislature without a quorum. When the Legislature was thus broken up, no appropriations had been made to defray the expenses of the State government for the next two years, and Governor Morton must either call the Legislature back at the risk of having the State involved in civil war, or borrow the money to carry on the State government. He determined to take the latter course, and succeeded in raising nearly two million dollars, with which he paid the expenses of the State government and the interest on the State debt. The money was borrowed from loyal counties in the State, from railroad companies, banks, private persons, and from the house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York. During these two years he acted as Auditor and Treasurer of State, kept the accounts in his own office, and disbursed the money upon his own checks. The next Legislature examined his accounts, and adopted them without the slightest exception, paid up all his borrowed money, and thus relieved him of the great responsibilities he had incurred.

The most persistent and dangerous opposition to Governor Morton's administration was a secret association, popularly known as "Knights of the Golden Circle." It had a lodgement in every section of the State, but became most numerous in those places where the people, not having frequent access to the mediums of public intelligence, became readily the dupes of designing men. The ultimate exposure of this organization showed that it numbered over 80,000 men, bound together by the most solemn oaths, thoroughly drilled and ready to obey the call of their masters at any time.

It was the plan and purpose of the conspirators to rise and seize

the government arsenals, release rebel prisoners at various points in the North, furnish them with arms, and after assassinating State and United States officers, to take forcible possession of the government.

To ferret out and defeat the schemes of these conspirators was a work of no ordinary magnitude, but it was fully accomplished. The Governor employed secret detectives, through whose activity and tact he obtained an inside view of almost every lodge within the State. He was fully informed of all their plans, their financial resources, and their strength. Large quantities of arms, consigned to the conspirators, were seized and confiscated. Several of the chiefs of the conspiracy were arraigned, tried, convicted of treason and punished. The opportune discovery and exposure of this plot prevented a terrible outbreak and massacre on the soil of Indiana, and rescued the State from infamy and ruin.

In the fall of 1864, Governor Morton was re-elected by a majority of 22,000 votes. He continued with energy and ardor to prosecute the work which for four years had occupied his time and attention. He continued to raise soldiers, by volunteering and by draft, until the last call was more than met.

He passed the last year of the war in unceasing activity. At Washington, in council with the President; at the front, beholding the brave achievements of his soldiers, moving in person through the hospitals to ascertain the wants of the sick and wounded, and directing the operations of his numerous agents; at home, superintending sanitary movements, appointing extra surgeons and sending them to the field, projecting additional measures for the relief of dependent women and children, and attending personally to all the details of the business of his office—his labors were unsurpassed by those of any man in the civil or military service of the country.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion, and the return of the surviving heroes of the war, varied, but did not diminish, the labors of the Governor of Indiana. He made the amplest arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Indiana volunteers at the State capital. Every regiment was received and welcomed by him in person. He gave special attention to the pay department, and saw

that no unnecessary delay detained the veterans from their homes and families.

Finally, the war being ended, and the soldiers dismissed to their homes, the long excitement ended, and the day of relaxation came. For five years his powers of mind and body were taxed to the utmost. The immense weight of his official responsibilities, the embarrassments which beset him, the gigantic difficulties he had overcome, had, apparently, made no inroads upon his frame. The cessation of labor and excitement developed the evil results of over-work. In the summer of 1865 he was attacked with partial paralysis. The efforts of physicians to afford relief were fruitless, and a change of scene and climate was advised as the only means of obtaining relief. Accordingly, he devolved his official duties upon the Lieutenant Governor, and sailed for Europe. After an absence of several months he returned, partially relieved, and resumed his official duties.

In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States Senate, and, resigning the Governorship, took his seat on the 4th of March, for the term ending in 1873. In the Fortieth Congress he took a bold and decided stand against the policy of President Johnson. His great speech of January 24, 1868, was one of the most memorable and effective ever delivered in the United States Senate. Describing this effort, Mr. John W. Forney, in a letter to the "Philadelphia Press," wrote :

"The scene this afternoon reminded me of the time when Webster and Clay spoke to eager and applauding galleries, and of the later struggles, after the war began, when Breckenridge, thundering treason from his seat, was met and mastered by the martyred Baker. . . . Governor Morton's speech surprised even those who knew his consummate abilities. Speaking seated in his Senatorial chair, on account of his extreme debility, his physical weakness added to the interest of his argument. I remember how long, long ago, George M'Duffie, of Mississippi, habitually pronounced his dazzling rhetoric seated. But in how different a cause the Senator from Indiana is engaged ! M'Duffie spoke as a brilliant partisan ; Morton almost as an inspired patriot. I will not attempt to give you

a glimpse of his tremendous refutation of Democratic falsehoods, or his overwhelming vindication of the Republican Congress. . . . After he concluded he left the chamber much exhausted, amid the admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies. No statesman who listened to him but must have been convinced that he had heard a master—master not only in intellect but in heart—a profound thinker and a resistless logician—but more than these, a sincere and fervent lover of his country and all the oppressed races of men.”

During the Forty-first Congress Mr. Morton was Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Military Affairs. He took a very active part in the work of legislation, occupying a prominent position before the country as one of the leaders of the Republican party and an able supporter of the administration of President Grant. He sustained an able part in discussions upon financial questions. Pending the Currency bill he opposed the proposition to increase the National banking currency, and retain an amount of United States notes equal to the addition proposed to the bank circulation—regarding this as non-compliance with a pledge recently given in the “Act to strengthen the public credit,” that provision should be made at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

On the 9th of April, 1869, pending the bill in relation to Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, Mr. Morton submitted as an amendment an additional section, providing that before these States should be admitted to representation in Congress they should ratify the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution. He sustained this proposition by a masterly argument before the Senate. Limited space will not allow even an allusion to all the speeches of this able statesman and active Senator. They covered the whole ground of Reconstruction. He strove with all his energy and ability to secure stringent legislation that would forever prevent the recurrence of rebellion.

He introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a

Commission to make investigations respecting San Domingo, pending which his defense of the measure against the attacks of Mr. Sumner evinced his masterly ability, and completely vindicated the fairness, integrity, and patriotism of those who favored the proposed investigation.

In 1870 Mr. Morton was tendered by President Grant the mission to England. This he declined for important reasons, which he gave in a letter to the President, who replied, "I fully concur with you in all the reasons which you give for the course which you find it your duty to pursue in the matter, but regret that the country is not to have your valuable services at the English court at this important juncture."

During the winter of 1871-2 he was Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which had charge of many questions of primary importance, notably the difference between the two Houses as to their respective jurisdiction in bills raising revenue, and the election case of Abbott from North Carolina, where he showed a judicial fairness that could not be moved by his party attachments. His most brilliant intellectual achievements were in the great debate on the French Arms and New York Custom-House resolutions, in which he defended Grant's administration against Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Sumner, with a boldness and skill in the turns of debate, a strength of reasoning and readiness in sudden attack or defense, that proved him a debater of the first rank.

In the important political campaign of 1872 the defeat of Mr. Morton as a candidate for re-election to the Senate was a darling purpose of the Democrats and Liberals, and for this they made a closer alliance in Indiana, under the lead of Mr. Hendricks, than was effected in any other State. Largely through the untiring labors of Mr. Morton, the Republicans elected a majority of the Legislature and the State officers in October, thus virtually deciding the Presidential election in November. As a result, Mr. Morton was re-elected to the United States Senate for a term.

In the succeeding session the political tangle in Louisiana was

referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which he was chairman. After a laborious examination, the widely differing opinions of the committee were given in four separate reports, Mr. Morton standing alone in his view of the question. A long and exciting debate followed, resulting in the substantial adoption of the course advocated by him.

The charges of bribery against Mr. Caldwell, a Senator from Kansas, were referred to the same committee. A fair, thorough, unshrinking investigation, conducted with open doors, where witnesses found avoidance impossible and perjury unsafe, and where the people could see that perfect justice was shown, ended in a report adverse to Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Morton led the debate in the Senate upon this case, which took place at the extra session after the fourth of March, 1873. It was one of the healthiest in tone and most beneficial in effect that ever took place in that body. The country was so roused by it to a general expression of abhorrence through the press, that the accused Senator, whose friends had at first counted upon an easy victory in the Senate, was now driven by the certainty of expulsion to resign.

In January, 1873, Mr. Morton delivered a speech on the necessity of a reform in our mode of electing a President which attracted the attention of thoughtful men every-where; and the Senate was so impressed with the subject that the Committee on Privileges and Elections was specially charged with the investigation of the whole system during the ensuing vacation.

In the Senate he has not failed to meet the high expectations of the country. Though somewhat disabled by disease, he has performed all the work of a statesman and a Senator. His speeches, heard by crowded galleries and an attentive Senate, have fallen with marked effect upon the country. Though often necessitated to speak in a sitting posture, he retains the commanding presence and the impressive delivery essential to the highest success in oratory. Unsurpassed in executive ability, as proven by a splendid career in another field, he has shown himself the peer of the greatest statesmen in legislative talent.

ORRIS S. FERRY.



ORRIS S. FERRY was born at Bethel, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 15, 1823. He graduated with honor at Yale College in 1844. He subsequently studied law and commenced practice at Norwalk, in Connecticut, where he has ever since resided. He pursued his profession with diligence, and rose rapidly at the bar.

In politics, Mr. Ferry was of Whig antecedents, and voted and worked with that party; meanwhile he was far in advance of it in liberal and anti-slavery tendencies. Though active and widely popular, he avoided public office until he was nominated and elected to the State Senate in 1855.

When he entered that body, the Nebraska bill and debate had convulsed Congress, and was agitating the nation to the centre. He was made chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, which, in Connecticut, is a joint committee of both Houses. He drew up the report and resolutions of the Committee, and advocated them with earnestness. They were adopted, and became the substance of the first platform of the Republican party in the State of Connecticut. On that platform he was re-elected in 1856. He was made chairman of the same committee in the Legislature, and was again author of resolutions which formed the basis of the Republican platform in the succeeding election.

In 1855 a proposition was made in the General Assembly to submit to the people an amendment to the State Constitution, conferring suffrage on colored men. Mr. Ferry knew well that many of his Whig supporters were strenuously opposed to the amendment,

but convinced that it was right, he gave it his vote, and when it was submitted, advocated it publicly. It was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The conscientious action of Mr. Ferry nearly cost him his election in 1866, reducing his heavy majority of the previous year to one hundred and twenty. The old line Whigs actually mourned over what they deemed the mistake of a favorite, and voted sadly against him. Some of these very men lived to confess their error, and openly commend the foresight and courage of the action they had condemned.

Mr. Ferry, during 1855 and 1856, was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is, in Connecticut, a joint committee of both Houses. For years, leading men had vainly tried to secure a revision of the Judiciary system and laws of the State. Mr. Ferry and the committee with cheerful and persistent energy performed the arduous and much-needed labor, overcame the bitter opposition to the change, and inaugurated a system which stills gives universal satisfaction.

In 1856 Mr. Ferry was chosen attorney for the State, which position he filled until 1859, winning well-deserved reputation for ability, integrity and faithfulness.

In 1859 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party, in a doubtful district. He had emerged into public life with the Republican party; bore a leading part in its early struggles, and was fired with all the zeal and vigor of its youth. He made a personal canvass after the Western style, a thing not before done in Connecticut. He possesses remarkable oratorical powers; he relates no anecdotes, illustrates rarely from the classics, enlivens his speeches only with an occasional pungent thrust, but his power is higher than this. To a pure, compact, direct, luminous style he adds the magnetic power of a deep and sincere heart, glowing with the ardor of honest and profound convictions. He spoke with lofty and fervid eloquence in every town and village. The young men rallied to his support, and with great enthusiasm triumphantly elected him.

Mr. Ferry was an active and unflinching Republican in the stormy sessions of the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was a member of the

famous committee of thirty-three "upon the state of the Union." After careful and searching consideration, he reluctantly concluded that adjustment of our national difficulties by legislation was impossible. He made, on the 24th of February, an earnest speech, declaring that there was "no course left but for the government to vindicate its dignity by an exhibition of its strength." The speech was so savagely criticised by Democrats, and disapproved by hesitating Republicans, as to compass the defeat of Mr. Ferry. The election took place early in April, just in the period of apprehension and anxiety to avoid collision, which preceded the capture of Sumter. After a gallant campaign, Mr. Ferry was beaten by seventeen votes. Had the election taken place four weeks later, he would have been re-elected by thousands on the merits of his bold, manly and truthful speech.

After his defeat he returned to Washington, when the capitol was threatened. Before troops could arrive from the North, he enrolled himself in the Cassius M. Clay Guard, and patrolled Washington during those days and nights of alarm. He did not wish to enter the three months' service, but as soon as three years' troops were called for, he volunteered. He was chosen colonel of the 5th Regiment, the second of three years' troops from Connecticut, and quickly recruited it from a skeleton to a full regiment of superior men. He was early promoted to brigadier-general, and served with unflagging fidelity wherever duty called through the entire war, resigning June 15th, 1865.

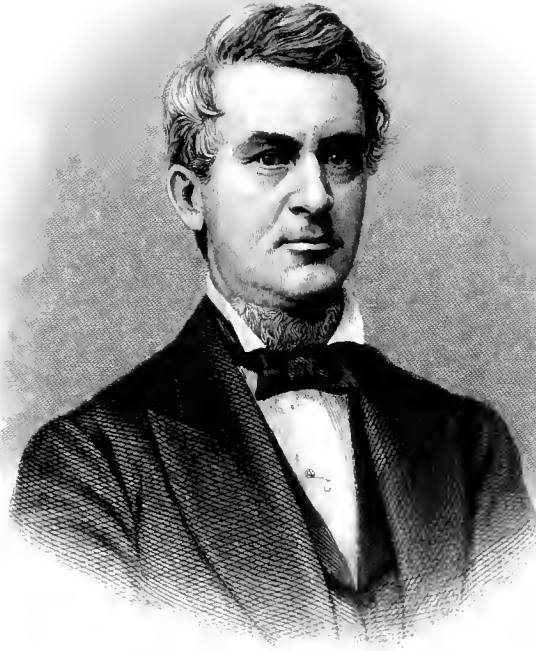
He immediately applied himself with new zest and characteristic diligence to the law, his favorite pursuit, and rapidly regained his extensive practice. In the same year the Legislature again submitted the colored suffrage amendment to the people. The influence of Andrew Johnson was brought to bear against it. Mr. Ferry could not prevail on the State Republican Committee to make an active canvass, and he resolutely took the stump alone for it. He wrote a series of articles, which were subsequently collected by Mr. Stearns, of Boston, published and widely distributed. The amendment was

defeated, but by a majority far less than in 1855. The indifferent Republicans of 1865 have often since wished that they had seconded the earnest endeavor of Mr. Ferry.

In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to succeed Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, and took his seat at the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1867. In May, 1872, the Republican caucus of the Connecticut Legislature, looking to the election of a Senator for the ensuing term, nominated General Joseph B. Hawley, who received 78 votes over Mr. Ferry, who received 12 votes. In the election which followed the Democrats went in a body for Mr. Ferry, while 17 Republicans voted for him, making the vote on joint ballot 133 for Ferry and 125 for Hawley ; thus the former was re-elected.


A newspaper correspondent, writing from near the home of Mr. Ferry, in explanation of this election, maintained that it was not a triumph of the "New Movement," or combination of Democrats and Liberals over the Administration Republicans, adding, "It may be true that Senator Ferry's political principles and record upon amnesty, local government, Santo Domingo, and general reform questions, are in harmony with the Cincinnati platform ; but it is not for these alone, or primarily, that his Republican friends stood by him so nobly. They honor him as a self-poised, self-possessed, independent, candid man. They believed him fairly and honorably entitled to another term, and that it is far better to retain a Senator of large experience and broad statesmanship."

Mr. Ferry took his seat for his second term in the Senate of the United States, March 4, 1873. As a Senator he is rigidly faithful to every duty, vigorously studious in law and political science, impartial in investigation, quick in perception, prompt, fearless, independent, and incorruptible in action. Caring far more to be right than to be popular, he is both esteemed and honored. He is genial and brilliant in social qualities, pure and affectionate in domestic life, sincere and devout in religious character.



Fred.^r J. Furlingham, Jr.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

REDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN was born in Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, and is the son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, who died quite young, but not until he had developed an admirable character, had gained distinction for erudition and eloquence at the bar, and had acquired great popularity.

On his father's death he became the adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was soon engaged in a general and lucrative practice throughout the State. He took an active part in all matters of public interest, both benevolent and political, and was frequently called upon to address the people. At the request of the Republican members of the Legislature in 1860 he accepted the appointment tendered him as a member of the Peace Congress which met at Washington, where he was laborious in his efforts to avert the war which he clearly saw impending, and his speeches in that convention attracted much attention.

In 1861 he received from the Governor of New Jersey the nomination for Chief Justice of the State, which failed of confirmation, the Legislature being Democratic, and on the adjournment thereof the office was left vacant.

In the same year he was appointed Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, in which position during the war he gave almost his entire time and energy in aiding the State to place her troops promptly and efficiently in the field, and in keeping the public sentiment up to a proper appreciation of the importance of the duty that the crisis involved.

In 1866 he was reappointed Attorney General, and in the same year was temporarily appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Wright.

In 1867 he was elected by the Legislature of the State to fill the term in the United States Senate which ended in 1869. He was then appointed one of the Committee on the Judiciary, as a member of which, as well as of a Select Committee, he took a prominent part in measures for the reconstruction of the States then recently in rebellion, which measures, as well as those for the relief of the South, he fully discussed in the Senate. He was also one of the Committee on Claims, and as such took an active part in debate as to the proper limit of the liability of the Government for claims growing out of the war. He was also a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Of all the Senators who sat as judges during the impeachment trial none gave the case more careful and candid attention than Mr. Frelinghuysen. His opinion, pronounced at the conclusion of the trial, was an elaborate and able paper, wherein he maintained that Mr. Johnson, having manifested "willful, persistent, and defiant disregard of law," was guilty of a high misdemeanor requiring his removal from office. He maintained that "to suffer the Executive successfully to assert the right to adjudicate on the validity of laws claimed to be inferentially, though not in terms, contrary to the Constitution, and to execute such as he approves and violate such as he condemns, would be to permit the Government to be destroyed."

In 1869, New Jersey having a Democratic Legislature, Hon. John P. Stockton was elected his successor, and Mr. Frelinghuysen again returned to the practice of the law.

In the summer of 1870 he was nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to succeed Mr. Motley as minister to England, which appointment he declined. In the fall of 1870, the State being Republican, he was again elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. A. G. Cattell, who had declined a re-election, and took his seat March 4, 1871.



A. W. Dighton

THOMAS W. TIPTON.

THOMAS W. TIPTON was born near Cadiz, Ohio, August 5, 1817. He was a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, and graduated at Madison College, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1845. He was at the head of a division in the General Land Office during Mr. Fillmore's administration, and returned to the practice of law in Ohio, in 1853. He received license as a Methodist preacher in 1856, but preferring the democracy of Congregational church government to the Episcopacy, he changed the latter for the former. He removed to Nebraska in 1858, and was soon after elected to a constitutional convention. He was a member of the Territorial Senate in 1860. He was elected Chaplain of the 1st Nebraska regiment in July, 1861, and appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nebraska in 1866. He was elected a United States Senator in 1867, and at the end of two years was re-elected for a term of six years.

Mr. Tipton was a member of the old Whig party, and gave a devoted and enthusiastic support to Clay, Taylor, Scott, and Frémont for the Presidency. He became a Republican when Salmon P. Chase was elected Governor of Ohio. Being in a Territory when Mr. Lincoln was twice elected, he was prevented voting for him, but canvassed for General Grant in 1868, and for Mr. Greeley in 1872.

That Senator Tipton possesses an individuality of his own, all understand who share his intimate acquaintance. From a volume of "Pen Sketches of Nebraskians," we copy the following: "In all matters of State, as well as individual interest, he thinks for himself, and acts promptly, independent of all personal considera-

tions. Right, truth, justice, and manhood are the chief attributes of his character. When he once forms an opinion he is as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. He is in appearance reserved, with a tinge of moroseness resting on his brow, but touch his heart, and a well-spring of social greeting flows forth as from a protean fountain. He is a great lover of the sublime in nature, is moved with sympathy for poverty and distress, is generous with his means, so much so, that had he an income of many thousands he would die a poor man. He keeps his own counsels, and works by the model of an upright life."

In every position in life, and in discharge of every public trust devolved upon him, his character for fidelity has never been questioned. He knows no precedent, respects no custom, and follows no direction that does not come to him all over radiant with the evidences of propriety, necessity, and common sense.

Of his manner as a public speaker, one of the most popular correspondents of the day has said, "This man is by far the keenest and boldest humorist of the Senate. He is a ready debater, uttering sentences as crisp and sparkling as the ablest man about. Always timely; very severe; and yet his keenest thrusts are marked by an indescribable grimness of humor, which makes everybody, but the particular object, delighted. He always manages to say in full what other Congressmen merely hinted at, and forebore. His humor is subordinate, and subservient to his boldness. He has demonstrated confidence, coolness, power of repartee, and superb aggressiveness. Although not cautious by temperament, he never lays himself open to a bad thrust."

During a term of six years in the Senate, from his first important vote, in which he started out in a minority of two, his position has generally been that of an independent Republican. Claiming, at all times, that a senatorial caucus should only be a consultation, and that Senators have no right to place the interests of their constituents in the hands of men who owed them no allegiance.

Having entered into the "Liberal Republican" movement, which culminated in the nomination of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, he gave it as true a devotion as ever mortal gave to a hallowed cause; and receives the results of the canvass, proud of his position, and record. In the light of the past, he re-affirms the closing sentence of his first speech in the great debate of December, 1871:

"Sir: I have done what I could to present the views which I have on this subject; but if we are overruled here, we have the consolation of knowing that, perhaps, clear-headed honesty, pure-hearted integrity, unskilled in the wiles of the politician and the necessities of hard-pressed partisan leaders, may some time come to the conclusion that, though we lose the cause to-day, we shall yet gain it in that better time coming."

In a published speech of Mr. Tipton's, delivered in Washington city, in 1849, he foreshadowed his ideal liberal politician, little anticipating how nearly he should place the statue upon the pedestal, at the end of twenty-three years. He said, "In order to act well his part as a reformer, he must be able, under the banner of progress, to meet customs arrogant through age, and fame, and wealth, and power; shut his ears to their pleas for existence; curb his avarice against their bribes, and munificence; his self esteem against their blandishments and eulogies; try them at the bar of utility and duty; sentence them by the law of innovation; hurl them from the pedestal of years; count their expiring pulses, and trample upon their graves, while yet 'their life blood oozes from the sod.' He must be endowed with ability, to burst the nicely woven chains of sophistry, and nerve sufficient to charge treason on the traitor."

* * * * *

While, as a Republican, Mr. Tipton sustained his party in their mode of reconstruction, he always plead for the strictest measure of justice for all, as when, in a speech in 1868, he said: "We are

pledged by the spirit of our institutions; by Pilgrim vows and Pilgrim faith; by interpositions of Providence, from the hour of the Mayflower's peril to the fall of treason's banner, to do, by our legislation, all and everything demanded by the strictest rules of Heaven's justice." In the same spirit, when an effort was made to place certain restrictions upon Mississippi and Virginia on their re-admission, he said: "The moment they appear at the door of the Union, the Constitution meets them, and robing them in the only attire of a State, inducts and invests them, the equals of all, the inferiors of none." In war he sustained the Union army, but in peace he looks with a jealous eye upon every intimation of force that does not spring from the administration of law and Constitution. In chartering railroads by Congress he demands no impediment to settlement, and no monopoly. He desires a very strict construction of the Constitution, and the greatest freedom to the largest number. He has an utter contempt for shams and assumptions, and accordingly, in his first published oration in Nebraska exclaimed: "If the time shall ever come when *the first families* or *monied aristocrats* shall curse our soil, may heaven, in mercy, send them an attack of common sense or Asiatic cholera."

He speaks but seldom in the Senate, but is always a faithful attendant upon meetings of his committees, and the business demands of his constituents.

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.



THOMAS J. ROBERTSON was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, August 3, 1823. His father, John Robertson, was a wealthy planter who is still living, honored in having served the country as a volunteer in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch pursued his preparatory studies at Mount Zion Academy in his native district, and graduated at South Carolina College, Columbia, in December, 1843. He entered upon the study of medicine, but soon found that this was not congenial to his tastes and inclinations, which from the associations of his early life were drawn towards agricultural pursuits. He engaged in planting, at the same time giving attention to railroad enterprises—the most efficient aids for the development of the agricultural interests of the country.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he did not join the multitude of Southern people who took arms against the United States, but stood forth a remarkable exception among men of his class in loyalty to the Union. He remained during the entire war an outspoken Union man, and never in any way compromised his position as a loyal citizen of the United States. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention which met under the Reconstruction Acts. At the first meeting of the General Assembly, under the new Constitution, he was elected a Senator from South Carolina in the Congress of the United States by a vote almost unanimous, and took his seat July 22, 1868. He was placed on the Committees on Manufactures and Claims, and was made chairman of the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities. His term of office expires March 3, 1871.

Mr. Robertson was re-elected to the Senate for the term of six years from March 4, 1871. In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he served as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and a member of the Committee on Agriculture. As a Southern man who preserved his allegiance to the United States during the Rebellion, he was prepared to place the responsibility of the war where it belonged, as he did in one of his reports as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities, in which he said: "The leaders were responsible for that action. The people were not suffered to think and act for themselves. They were fooled by their leaders, and drawn into the war, and therefore I do not hold them responsible."

Mr. Robertson favored the granting of alternate sections of the public lands in the Territories to aid in building railroads where the country was undeveloped, but he was unwilling "to go into the Territories and give lands there to build railroads in the States." He is neither frequent nor voluminous in his speeches before the Senate. In a direct and business-like way he gives expression to his views, and is always tolerant of those who differ with him in opinion.



Geo. E. Spencer

GEORGE E. SPENCER.



GEORGE E. SPENCER was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, New York, November 1, 1836, the youngest of four sons of the late Doctor Gordon P. Spencer, of Watertown, New York, who was a surgeon in the United States Army during the war of 1812. Doctor Spencer was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, from which State the Spencer family emigrated to New York, prominent among them being the Hon. John C. Spencer, and Ambrose Spencer, names familiar to the country in the record of statesmen and lawyers.

The subject of this sketch, after obtaining a liberal education at Montreal College, Canada, returned to his home in Watertown, New York, and entered upon the study of the law. But he was impatient of home restraints, and, having imbibed in early youth a longing for adventure, determined upon emigrating to the far west. He located in the State of Iowa, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, entering actively the arena of politics as a Republican, was chosen secretary of the Iowa State Senate at its session of 1857-58.

At the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Spencer was pioneering further westward, engaged in prospecting the mineral resources of Colorado and adjacent territory, a true type of the restless but determined spirit of American adventure, which has discovered and opened up the wealth of gold and silver that has enriched the nation and populated the wilderness. He entered the army of the Union as captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and served with distinction as chief of staff to Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge until 1863, when he recruited and raised the 1st Regiment of Alabama cavalry, composed of the loyal mountaineers of that State, and, as colonel, commanded a brigade of cavalry on Sherman's famous

"March to the Sea." He was brevetted a brigadier-general for gallantry on the field, and, after the war, resumed the practice of the law at Decatur, Alabama, in the neighborhood of the homes of his old comrades of the First Alabama Cavalry.

Mr. Spenceer took a prominent part in the reconstruction of Alabama, and was appointed a register in bankruptcy by Chief-Justice Chase in May, 1867. In the following year he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and took his seat July 25, 1868. He entered upon the duties of his second term in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1873. He has served on several important committees: Commerce, Pensions, the District of Columbia, Military Affairs, the Select Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi River, and the Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States.

Although not a frequent speaker, Mr. Spencer is fearless in maintaining his opinion on the floor of the Senate. The following brief illustration of his style is from his speech on the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment:

"The condition of the South, political and social, is truly deplorable. To be a Republican, an advocate of liberty, and a supporter of the Administration and its policy, is a heinous crime. It sets a mark upon the brow and a price upon the head. There is no such thing in the South to-day as freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom of action, except it be in those rare localities where the inhabitants chance to be all loyal."

He has faithfully maintained the interests of the colored people of the South, as appears from the following passage in his speech in the Senate during the discussion of the labor question and the eight-hour system: "Their toil is now their own, consecrated to them by the best blood of free America; and it is a matter of deep concern to the country and to myself that they shall receive the benefits of that freedom, not only in their labor, but in their education; as well in books as in their new relations as citizens of the Republic."



Herbert Fenn

ADELBERT AMES.



DELBERT AMES was born at Rockland, Maine, October 31, 1835. He received an academic education in his native State, and was admitted to the United States Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1856. He graduated, ranking fifth in his class, May 6, 1861, an opportune moment, for, the War of the Rebellion having just broken out, there was a loud and urgent call from the country for men of military education for her service. Mr. Ames immediately entered upon active duty as 2d Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. His first duty was drilling volunteers in Washington, in which he was employed until July, when he participated in the memorable Manassas campaign. In the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was severely wounded, and was breveted Major for his gallant and meritorious services. He was disabled by his wounds until September, when he resumed active duty and served in the defenses of Washington until March, 1862. He then participated in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Gaines' Mill, and the battle of Malvern Hill, where his gallant conduct earned promotion to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was appointed Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, August 29, 1862, and a few days later was with his command in the battle of Antietam. He then took part in the Rappahannock campaign, engaging in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, acting as Aid-de-camp to General Meade. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he commanded a brigade at the battle of Beverly Ford, May 20, 1863. He fought in the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and engaged in the pursuit

of the enemy to Warrenton, Virginia. For his gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg he was breveted Colonel in the regular army. From August, 1863, to the following April, he engaged in the operations of the Department of the South.

In command of a brigade or division of the 18th Army Corps he aided in the operations before Petersburg, engaging in the action of Whitehall Junction, May 7, 1864, and the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. Subsequently, in command of a division of the 10th Army Corps, he engaged in the actions of Darbytown Road. He afterward joined in the first and second expeditions against Fort Fisher, participating in the assault and capture of that stronghold, January 15, 1865. For his distinguished services on this occasion he was breveted Major-General of Volunteers. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service April 30, 1866.

In consideration of gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion he was breveted Major-General in the regular army. Under the Reconstruction Act he was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi, June 15, 1868, and was appointed to the command of the Fourth Military District, Department of Mississippi, March 17, 1869. He was elected United States Senator from Mississippi, January 18, 1870. His credentials having been presented to the Senate, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who reported that General Ames was not entitled to the seat in the Senate to which he had been appointed, Mr. Rice alone of the Committee dissenting from this conclusion. An exhaustive and able debate ensued, running through several days, in which was discussed the meaning of the constitutional requirement that a man to be a Senator must be an "inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen," and whether it was in the power of a person in the military service to choose his place of residence. Finally, April 1, 1870, the Senate disagreed to the report of the Judiciary Committee by a vote of forty to twelve, and Mr. Ames was immediately sworn in as a Senator of the United States. He was appointed on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.



THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 28, 1828. His father, Hon. James A. Bayard, and his grandfather, of the same name, were both Senators of the United States—the latter having also been Minister to France, and one of the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent. His great grandfather, Richard Bassett, was a delegate to the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, and was a Senator in Congress from Delaware.

The subject of this sketch was chiefly educated at the Flushing School, established by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks. His early training was for mercantile life, but his tastes and talents were for the bar. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. With the exception of two years, spent in Philadelphia, he has ever since practised in his native city. In 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in the following year for the purpose of devoting himself to his own private and professional business.

He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed his father, and took his seat in that body March 4, 1869. He has served on the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States. From his entrance into the Senate Mr. Bayard has borne a prominent and able part in debate. In his speech on the Civil Tenure Act he took a decided stand against the suspension of the law, and in favor of its absolute repeal, believing it to be uncalled for and without constitutional warrant. In his remarks upon the bill authorizing the submission to the people of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, Mr.

Bayard declared himself as having been opposed to the "series of measures called reconstruction, believing them to be in direct, open, and flagrant violation of the spirit and the letter of the fundamental law of this country." He excepted to the bill for enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, as grasping at the whole control of elections, and intended not to prevent discrimination between races, but to discriminate directly against the white race and in favor of the black. He also opposed the bill for abolishing the Franking Privilege, and animadverted with severity upon the influence of the Post-Office Department in procuring the multitude of petitions flowing in upon Congress for this object.

He is one of the ablest defenders of Democratic principles and policy on the floor of the Senate. He earnestly opposed the union of the Democratic party with the Liberal Republican movement in the political campaign of 1872. He acquiesced in the decision of the National Convention; but ill health, which necessitated a trip to Europe, prevented him from taking an active part in the campaign. From family associations, study, and observation, he has been well furnished for a successful career as a politician and statesman. His speeches manifest the skillful lawyer and the accomplished rhetorician. Without the voice necessary to successful oratory in noisy assemblies, yet his well-considered matter and graceful manner render him an agreeable and successful debater in the hall of the Senate.



A. J. Freeman

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN.



ARTHUR INGRAM BOREMAN was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1823. His grandfather was born in London, and, coming to this country before the Revolutionary War, became a pay-master in the Continental army, and subsequently settling at Waynesburg, he held all the various clerk's offices for the county many years. When the subject of this sketch was a child his father removed to Western Virginia, where he received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and commenced the practice at Parkersburg. In 1855 he was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia, and during six years represented his neighbors in that capacity at Richmond. He was in the State Legislature in the extra session in the spring of 1861, taking an active part against the secession movement. While the Legislature was in session a Convention was held in Richmond for the purpose of carrying Virginia out of the Union. Excitement became very great. The Legislature was lost sight of in the superior importance of the deliberations of the Convention. Mr. Boreman left Richmond finally, after the adjournment of the Legislature, about the time the ordinance of secession was passed, with the determination of doing his utmost to stay the progress of rebellion. He was president of the Wheeling Convention, held in 1861 for the purpose of reorganizing the government of Virginia. In October of that year he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and held that office until 1863, when, the old state of Virginia having been divided and West Virginia constructed, Mr. Boreman was unanimously chosen the first Governor, no vote being cast against him. In 1864 another gubernatorial election was held, and he was again unanimously elected, receiving 19,098 votes. In 1866 he was

elected for the third time. A Democratic candidate was put up against him, but Governor Boreman received 23,802 votes to 17,158 for his opponent, a majority of 6,644. As Governor he cordially and efficiently co-operated with the General Government in the work of suppressing the rebellion. Under his administration more than 33,000 troops were sent into the field, who were among the bravest and most efficient soldiers in the Union armies. Governor Boreman made efficient use of the means at his disposal within his own State, seldom calling on the War Department for aid, which, whenever called for, was promptly granted. Secretary Stanton, after the close of the war, repeatedly expressed himself in terms of highest commendation of Governor Boreman's administration, and his efficient co-operation with the government at Washington. Such was the sleepless vigilance and tireless energy of Governor Boreman during the war, and amid the emergencies, equally trying, of the years immediately following, that his health was seriously and permanently impaired; not, however, to such a degree as to prevent him from giving further service to the country.

In 1868 Mr. Boreman declined a re-election as Governor, and was in the following year chosen United States Senator, to succeed Peter G. Van Winkle, for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1869. During the Forty-first Congress Mr. Boreman served on the Committees on Manufactures, Territories, and the Removal of Political Disabilities. The principal speech made by him during this Congress was on the bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation. He viewed the subject as "involving questions of great State policy, and not of mere technical law," and urged that "the hesitating policy which had characterized the action of Congress at almost every step, since the close of the war, looking to the reconstruction of the rebel States, should not lead us to commit an irreparable injury in the case of Georgia." He comprehensively reviewed the course of Congress in reconstruction, which "after near two years of temporizing" at length began in earnest, and "has been progressing in the midst of opposition and obstacle to the present time."



W. G. Brewster

1855

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.



WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW was born in Wythe County, Va., August 29, 1805. Until eighteen years old he was reared to labor, and afterward served as a regular apprentice to a house-carpenter. "I have been a laboring man," he states, "all my life long, and have acted upon the scriptural maxim of eating my bread in the sweat of my brow;" and it was one of his declared sentiments that labor was not degrading, was dignified rather, and essential to the welfare of the country.

Mr. Brownlow's education, as may be inferred, was imperfect, and was defective, as he asserts, even in those branches taught in the common schools of the country. Like many other indigent but worthy young men, he acquired by his trade the means of supplying the defects of early mental training. After this he entered the Methodist itinerant ministry, traveling during ten years without intermission, and availed himself meanwhile of his position to improve still further his limited education, especially in all the English branches.

After retiring from the itinerant ministry Mr. Brownlow commenced the editing and publishing of the *Knoxville Whig*, in which occupation he continued for twenty-five years, his paper having a larger circulation than any political newspaper in the State of Tennessee, and taking meanwhile an active part in all the religious and political controversies of the time. He published meanwhile several books, mostly of a controversial character. At the same time, though much of a controversialist, he seems nevertheless to have been a man of peace, and singularly free from the prevalent vices of the day. "I have never," he says, "been arraigned in the Church for any immorality. I never played a card. I never was a profane swearer. I never drank a dram of liquor until within a few years, when it was taken as a medicine. I

never had a cigar or a chew of tobacco in my mouth. I never was in attendance at a theater. I never attended a horse-race, and never witnessed their running save on fair grounds of my own county. I never courted but one woman, and her I married."

Mr. Brownlow was in politics an "Old Line Whig," and his confession of political faith he thus expresses: "I am the advocate of a *concentrated* Federal government, or of a strong central government, able to maintain its dignity, to assert its authority, and to crush out any rebellion that may be inaugurated. I have never been a *sectional*, but at all times a *national* man, supporting men for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency without any regard on which side of Mason and Dixon's line they were born or resided at the time of their nomination; in a word, I am, as I ever have been, an ardent *Whig*, and Clay and Webster have ever been my standards of political orthodoxy. With the breaking up of old parties I have merged every thing into the great question of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

From all this it followed that Mr. Brownlow was among the sternest and most uncompromising of Union men, and a bitter and unrelenting foe of secession. This he fought early and late, through all evil report, and at the greatest hazard to life and limb, and contended against it with the severest blows of logic, with the most scathing and terrible denunciations, and even with the keenest shafts of ridicule. On the eve of secession, and always before, he was equally pitted against the abolitionism of the North. A strong pro-slavery man, and having a tendency to controversy, he had persistently advocated from a scriptural stand-point the propriety and righteousness of American slavery, and was long recognized as one of its principal champions in the South. Standing between these two great evils, as he viewed them, he dealt his heaviest blows upon them both; but as he beheld the demon of secession actually rearing and spreading itself over the Southern States, it at once revealed itself to him as a calamity more to be dreaded than the abolition of slavery. If he favored the latter, he, however, prized the union of these

States far more, and if one or the other must perish, he preferred it should be slavery.

It could not be otherwise than that the bold and determined stand assumed by Mr. Brownlow, both by pen and voice, against secession, should bring against him in return a fearful array of hostility, denunciation, and ultimate persecution. One of the earlier manifestations of hatred and enmity was the withdrawal of patronage from his paper, together with the ungracious addresses accompanying such withdrawal.

In March, 1861, Mr. Brownlow issued several thousands of copies of a circular declaring himself a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee, but subsequently withdrew from the contest in favor of another candidate, whom he supposed to be more likely to defeat secession. In the following autumn, as the result of publishing in his paper several taunting and ironical calls to the secession leaders in East Tennessee to volunteer as soldiers, his paper was promptly suppressed, and his arrest was determined upon. With this prospect before him he writes, "I expect to go to jail, and I am ready to start upon one moment's warning. Not only so, but there I am prepared to lie in solitary confinement until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will submit to imprisonment for life or die at the end of a rope before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth. I shall in no degree feel humbled by being cast into prison; but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail, as John Rodgers went to the stake, for my *principles*. I shall go because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the breaking up of the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural, and uncalled-for war ever recorded in history."

After the suppression of his paper, however, and previously to his imprisonment, Mr. Brownlow, at his home in Knoxville, was the subject of daily insults from the secessionists, accompanied with threats against his life. Under these circumstances he was per-

suaded by his family and other friends to retire for a season from his home, and conceal himself from his murderous enemies. He accordingly took leave of his family early in November, and, with a few other loyal men, withdrew into the Smoky Mountains, separating North Carolina from Tennessee, a wild region, difficult of access, and quite beyond the precincts of civilization. Here the party encamped, receiving during the time their supplies from friends who were aware of their hiding-place. The fugitives, especially Brownlow, were diligently searched for by their enemies, until prudence dictated a separation and dispersion to different localities. Mr. Brownlow, with a companion, left the mountains by night, and after a ride of about forty miles on horseback, came by morning to a resting-place six miles from Knoxville, where they were provided with comfortable lodgings at the house of a friend. While here he was promised by the secession General Crittenden a passport and military escort to go to Kentucky, as being a too influential and troublesome man to be tolerated within the Confederate lines. He reported himself accordingly to General Crittenden, received a renewal of the promise of passport and escort, and was to start on the morning of December 7. Before the appointed time arrived, however, he was arrested on a warrant for treason, failed of protection from Crittenden, refused a trial and bail, and was committed to the common jail. Here about one hundred and fifty Union men, old and young, were incarcerated, and so crowded was the building that there was not room for all to lie down at once, but the prisoners were obliged to sleep and rest by turns. Many of these prisoners were old and tried friends of Mr. Brownlow, and hailed his entrance among them with surprise and tears. Finding them generally depressed in spirits, and fearing the worst, he addressed them, saying, "Gentlemen, don't take your confinement so much to heart; rather glory in it as patriots devoted to your country and to your principles. . . . I am here with you to share your sorrows and sufferings, and here I intend to stay until the rebels release me or execute me, or until the Federal army shall come to

my rescue. You may take a different view of the subject, but I regard this as the proudest day of my life."

After a confinement of nearly a month Mr. Brownlow was taken with severe sickness, and, on the application of his physician, was permitted to exchange the confinement of the prison for a private room on his own premises, where he was guarded as at the jail. Here he continued till the first of March, when the officer in command of the post was authorized by the Richmond Government to send him within the Federal lines, where he was received with the most cordial welcome.

Mr. Brownlow, shortly after reaching Nashville, proceeded north, and visited many of the principal cities, taking in his route Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, addressing crowds of people wherever he came, and being everywhere received with flattering welcome. A few weeks after his departure from Knoxville, Mrs. Brownlow received notice that herself and family would be required to pass beyond the Confederate lines within thirty-six hours, and that passports would be granted them accordingly. They reached Bordentown, N. J., in safety, where Mr. Brownlow was waiting to receive them.

Mr. Brownlow was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the reorganization of the State of Tennessee, and on the 4th of March, 1865, was elected Governor with almost no opposition. In 1867 he was re-elected against Emerson Etheridge, the opposition candidate, and on March 4, 1869, took his seat in the Senate of the United States to succeed David T. Patterson.

Mr. Brownlow was placed on the Committees on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims. His state of health seems to have prevented him from an extended record of service in the Forty-first Congress, although no Senator was more constant in his attendance upon the sessions of the Senate. At its first session he on the 15th of December had leave to present, as a personal explanation, a speech in the form of a letter relating to a previous election in Tennessee.

On the fifteenth of February, 1872, Mr. Brownlow, having been charged by Mr. Beck, in the House of Representatives, with being a "refugee," made a personal explanation, which was read at the desk by the Secretary of the Senate. This address contained interesting matter of personal history, of which the following paragraphs are specimens :


"I am a refugee, and while the short limit of my life endures, cannot recover from its outward signs. These feeble limbs that need assistance to bring me to this chamber; these palsied hands that ask for help to write; my whispering voice that cannot speak my thoughts, all bear testimony to the fact—I am a refugee. It is a coward's part to call me one, but yet I hold the title as an honor.

I first became a refugee on the fifth day of November, 1861, having remained in Knoxville defending the cause of my country against organized treason, at the risk of my life, until that day. How I have escaped immolation I do not know, except that it was in the mercy of God's providence, which sustained me in my efforts to put down a hell-born rebellion. My paper had been suppressed, and my arrest for treason against the Southern Confederacy determined upon. . . . I found a hiding-place from the bloodhounds of the rebellion in the smoky mountains which separate North Carolina from Tennessee, beyond the precincts of civilization. Amid the high summits of this range, and in one of their deep gorges where no vehicle had ever penetrated, I found a temporary refuge, until rebel scouts discovered my hiding-place. I was then induced by false promises of protection, and being sent through the lines, to deliver myself to the rebel authorities of the confederacy in Tennessee, but they treacherously threw me into prison. I will not detail the dreary hours of that incarceration, in which I saw men led from my side to an execution which I expected daily to share; others dying of fever; the agonized cries of wives and children of men sent to death for loving their country. I, who was second to no man in strength and vigor of body and constitution, came out of prison sick, and have never recovered from the shock my system then received."



Wm Buckingham

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

 WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 24, 1804. At the age of twenty he commenced a course of training for mercantile life, and two years later established himself as a merchant in the city of Norwich, where his career has been alike successful and honorable. His enterprising life, his prudence, thrift, punctuality, and spotless integrity, have given him in the business circles of the country a name without blemish or reproach.

In 1858 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and was successively re-elected in the seven years following. From the commencement of the national troubles he conceived that compromise with the South was impossible, that the great struggle for liberty in this country was at hand, and that no human agency could avert the storm. Hence the news of the fall of Sumter, and the Presidential call for troops, found Governor Buckingham awake to the great crisis, and though the State Legislature was not in session, yet his extensive financial relations enabled him to command at once the necessary funds for equipping the militia for the field. Influential and strong men were ready to co-operate with him at this critical period, and the Governor gave himself with a will to the great work; and when, by the uprising of rebellion in Maryland, Washington was deemed in imminent peril, the first tidings received from the North was that Connecticut was rising as one man for the rescue of the government, thus giving assurance to the President that the national capital was safe.

The advanced and enlightened views of Governor Buckingham at this very beginning of the great struggle are noteworthy and remarkable. In an official communication to President Lincoln he insisted that this was no ordinary rebellion; that more than

300,000 men were already organized and armed against the government; that these gigantic preparations should be met and suppressed by a power of corresponding magnitude; that the principles of equity and justice, the claims of humanity, civilization, and religion unite in demanding a sufficient force to drive the rebels from every field; that half a million of men should at once be raised for this purpose; that all other legislation than what was demanded for suppressing the rebellion should be deemed out of place until the authority of the government should be respected in every section of the country; and he pledged the State of Connecticut, with its entire resources, to co-operate with the General Government in carrying out the strong and patriotic measures which he suggested.

Thus Governor Buckingham possessed a clearer vision of the importance and magnitude of the rebellion than many other statesmen. He had little faith that "the war would be over in sixty days," or in "three months," nor, as it loomed up in greater and more alarming proportions, did his energy and courage falter in the least degree. He was among the earliest to urge upon the President the policy of emancipation, alleging strong and unanswerable arguments in its favor; and when at length the cautious yet brave Lincoln sent forth his proclamation of September 24, 1862, the equally brave Governor of Connecticut was among the first to congratulate him and the country. Indeed, from the beginning to the end Governor Buckingham was one of those efficient and loyal magistrates who rallied closely around President Lincoln, advising and cheering him in the dark hours of the war, assuring him of the fidelity of the people, and that the loyal masses of the North would carry him safely through the mighty struggle.

The Republicans of Connecticut signified their appreciation of his services to the State and the nation in electing him to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. James Dixon, and he took his seat on the 4th of March, 1869. He was assigned a place in the Committees on Commerce, Engrossed Bills, and Indian Affairs.



Wm. H. Carpenter

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER.



MATTHEW H. CARPENTER was born December 22, 1824, at Mooretown, Washington County, Vermont. In June, 1843, at the age of nineteen, he bore the requisite examination and was entered a cadet at West Point, where he maintained an honorable position until he resigned in 1845, on account of ill health, while his class was on furlough.

He soon thereafter entered upon the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, Vermont, under whose instruction, and by a course of systematic reading, he acquired a knowledge of those solid elementary principles of the law which have been the ground-work of his future success at the Bar. His great aptitude in grouping and comprehending principles, his powers of reasoning and critical analysis, his readiness of perception and retentive memory, with intense application, soon made him complete master of the learning and theories of his profession, and perfectly qualified him for admission to the Bar, and he was accordingly admitted at Montpelier, Vermont, in the spring of 1847. He immediately entered upon the practice and active duties of his profession in no obscure place, and with none of that doubting timidity that shrinks from competition, for he sought a position in the office of Hon. Rufus Choate, of Boston, as his assistant, and continued with that great lawyer, at the period of his highest maturity and greatest practice, until July, 1848. How much familiar intercourse with Mr. Choate, socially and professionally, and the exalted abilities, eloquence, peculiar manner, and high standing as a lawyer of such an example and instructor may have influenced a young man so impressible as Mr. Carpenter, and so capable of appreciating such high qualities, cannot be known. But however

much of an impetus may have been, and certainly was, given to his progress by such a connection, and however much his ambition and emulation may have been excited, he became no mere copyist or imitator, but has always maintained his own natural manner and peculiar style of oratory. And yet the advantages of such instruction and intercourse must have been most efficient and salutary in forming and shaping his future career, as we know they have been in securing his lasting admiration and gratitude.

After being admitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts he went to Beloit, Wisconsin, one of the most flourishing young cities of the State, and commenced his independent career as a lawyer, with scarcely any other means than his ready and commanding abilities as a counselor and advocate, and secured from the start a large and lucrative practice. He was soon elected to the office of District-Attorney of Rock County, and held it for two terms with great credit to himself and usefulness to the public. He very soon attained the highest rank among a Bar conceded to be as able as any in the West, and was unexcelled as a profound lawyer and eloquent advocate, and no lawyer anywhere has been engaged in more cases or of greater importance. In 1851 he conducted a cause involving the questions of dedication to public use, of the legality of city plats, and of estoppel by deed and *in pais* concerning a public landing on Rock River, in the city of Beloit. The case came to the Supreme Court of the State when at that time in that Court such questions were new, and Mr. Carpenter's brief, reported in full with the opinion of the Court, is a masterpiece of legal investigation and learning, and the most elaborate to be found in the reports of that Court, passing in review the leading authorities of England and this country on the question involved—over one hundred cited cases.

In 1856 that very remarkable proceeding by *quo warranto* to try the title of the office of Governor of Wisconsin, between the relator Bashford and the incumbent Barstow, was argued in the Supreme Court. Mr. Carpenter was the leading counsel for the respondent. The questions were then new and very important,

involving an inquiry into the constitutional principles of our State governments and the relative power of the departments, and his brief in that cause, with an abstract of his argument, showing a clear understanding of the subject and great research, were also published with the opinion of the Court in the Wisconsin Reports. These two cases are not mentioned because they were the only ones of great importance in which he was thus early engaged, but as indicating the class of causes in which his services were sought, and which he was deemed fully able to manage.

His practice in Wisconsin constitutes a very large part of the judicial history of the State, and for several years past his has been the most familiar and attractive presence in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was retained by the late and lamented Stanton, when Secretary of War, to argue before the Supreme Court several important causes growing out of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and involving the constitutional powers of the Government. His able arguments in the Garland and McArdle cases bear indubitable evidence of his ability and high position in the highest ranks of the profession; and it is safe to assume that, more than any other lawyer in the country, he has impressed his views upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the disposition of the great and complicated questions arising from the war of the Rebellion and the anomalous condition of the reconstructed States. His legal practice has been most extensive and diversified, and his researches and knowledge in all branches of jurisprudence are exhaustive and profound. But as a mere lawyer and able counselor he is not alone distinguished. Although not often associated in the same individual, yet in him we find a remarkable combination of the highest powers of reason and logic, great learning, clear and impartial judgment, with the embellishments of imagination, eloquence, and wit. His exalted position both at the Bar and in the Senate, his forensic efforts and his addresses before popular assemblies, have exhibited him as an orator seldom rivaled, as all who have heard him will freely concede.

His literary acquirements are extensive, and his tastes cultivated


and refined. His intimate knowledge of books, of law, and of literature could only be acquired by the most constant and severe study and reading, and he has gathered the largest and best selected libraries of both law and miscellaneous literature in the country.

In the common acceptation of the word he has never been a politician or an office-seeker. Both by education and natural impulse he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he acted ably and disinterestedly with the Democratic party until he conscientiously believed that to continue longer his party connection would rank him with the enemies of his country, and he then, at the risk of odium and proscription, broke ranks, and has since stood shoulder to shoulder with the Republican party.

Mr. Carpenter was elected a United States Senator from Wisconsin, to succeed Mr. Doolittle, and took his seat March 4, 1869. He served as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Patents, the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and Privileges and Elections. From the first he has borne a conspicuous and able part in the debates of the Senate, participating in nearly all important discussions. His speech in reply to Sumner and Schurz, during the French Arms debate, attracted special attention. It is said to have been more widely circulated than any other public document during the political campaign of 1872, more than one million copies having been distributed from Washington alone. In March, 1873, he was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

He has a striking and attractive personal appearance, and possesses fine eyes, thick brown hair, and a good complexion. He is a fluent speaker, an agreeable debater, and a shrewd parliamentary leader. He is now in the full maturity of his life, but by no means near the end of his acquirements and improvement; for his great industry, constant study, and untiring and restless activity must advance him still higher in the shining pathway on which he has entered.

EUGENE CASSERLY.

UGENE CASSERLY is a native of Ireland, born in 1823. When four years old he came with his parents to America and settled in New York city. Young Casserly fared better than most children of newly-arrived emigrants in the city, and instead of being left to the uncertain education of the streets, he received careful instruction in classical and general studies.

After leaving school he spent five years as an *attaché* of the newspaper press. Meanwhile, having studied law, he was in 1845 admitted to practice in the courts of New York. In 1846-47 he served as Corporation Attorney. He continued the practice of law in New York until 1850, when he went to California, and made his residence in San Francisco, where he has since resided. He began life in California as the publisher of a daily paper, and in 1851-52 was State printer. He then resumed the practice of law, which he continued until November, 1868, when he was elected United States Senator from California.

On taking his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1869, Mr. Casserly was placed on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Public Lands, and Printing. He began early to rank among the most active members and most frequent speakers of the Senate. His manner of addressing the body is fluent, easy, and generally unimpassioned. His views on all party questions, which are strongly Democratic, are presented clearly, often forcibly, and always persistently. His first extended speech was in favor of repealing the Civil-Tenure Act. He gave no countenance to the idea of merely suspending the law. Said he, "I am for the repeal of the law, pure and simple. I shall vote for that because I believe the Tenure-of-Office Act to be a violation of the Constitution, and to have engendered,

and, for the time, disturbed some of the most important balances of the Constitution."

To the general measures of Reconstruction Mr. Casserly presented an opposition stern, uncompromising, and invariable, and every step encountered his persistent hostility. On the question of Georgia's being required, previous to reinstatement, to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, he said :

What has Congress to do with the ratification by the States? The function of Congress is ended when it proposes. It has nothing else to do with the subject; just as the function of the President is ended, in appointing to office, when he proposes a name to you. Suppose he should surround this Chamber with an armed force, and forbid you to go out for meat, drink, candle-light, or fire until you had agreed to his nominee, would that be a valid confirmation? Would that be an act of ratification which would bind any one? Would it bind this body any longer than until the external force was removed? That is entirely too plain for argument. Therefore I say that the coercion which, by the declarations of Senators, is to be exerted upon Georgia, whether it be expressed in the bill or omitted from it, is coercion that invalidates all ratifications which have in any substantial or material degree been affected by that coercion.


Mr. Casserly favored the repeal of the Income Tax, insisting that the tax had outlived its time by at least two years, and that by its repeal the Senate would be doing a good work even if it were the only act of the present session. We present one more extract from the numerous speeches of Mr. Casserly, in which he evinces that, while a firm and consistent Democrat, he is capable of commending what he deems to be good, though the policy of a Republican administration. In the commencement of his speech on the Indian Appropriation Bill he remarked as follows :

The administration, in the assertion of an undoubted power, has seen fit to inaugurate a new policy in respect to Indian affairs. The distinguishing element of that policy is that it proposes, by means of a board of benevolent men, employing peaceful measures, to bring the Indian tribes of the plain under the humanizing influences of Christian civilization. Can any object be more noble? Can any be more honorable to the country? Looking at it in the lowest point of view, as a financial question, is any course so likely to turn out advantageously? Is it not worth a trial? I say with all my heart, Let the new policy be tried. I would not place the least obstruction in the way. I would not even speak too strongly of the many discouragements which our experience in the past may well suggest.



A. E. Funtane

REUBEN E. FENTON.

EUBEN E. FENTON was born in Carroll, Chautauqua County, New York, July 4, 1819. His father was a native of New Hampshire, but the family was of Connecticut origin and furnished its share of soldiers, who did good service during the Revolutionary War.

His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited to the common schools, and a few terms in neighboring academies. He read law one year, not with the view of going into the profession, but for the purpose of obtaining knowledge which would be useful to him in whatever business he might engage.

At the age of twenty he entered into mercantile business with limited means at his command, but with an energy and industry which soon made him successful. He soon engaged in the lumber trade as auxiliary to his mercantile pursuits. He was very prosperous, and in a few years lumbering became his principal business. So energetically and skillfully did he ply this pursuit that he soon enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful lumberman on the Alleghany and Ohio rivers.

The first office held by Mr. Fenton was the Supervisorship of his native town, to which he was elected in 1843. He held the office eight years, during three of which he was Chairman of the Board, although the majority were Whigs, while he was a Democrat. In 1849 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and came within twenty-one votes of being elected, although the successful candidate was one of the most popular men in the district, which was strongly Whig.

In 1852 he was a candidate for Representative in Congress, and was elected by fifty-two majority, although his opponents had counted on carrying the district by at least three thousand majority. He took his seat in a house in which the Democrats out-

numbered their opponents by about two to one. Just then occurred one of the most memorable events in the legislative history of this country, the proposal by Mr. Douglas of a bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Fenton, with Nathaniel P. Banks and others of the younger Democrats, strenuously opposed this proposition, but it passed the House by a vote of 113 to 100, and became a law. A breach was thus made in the Democratic ranks which was never healed. Mr. Fenton, with such conspicuous Democrats as Preston King and George Opdyke, was after that identified with the Republicans.

In 1854 Mr. Fenton did not consent to be a candidate for re-election until the Saturday before the election, and the Know Nothings carried his district by a considerable majority against him. In 1856 he was a candidate on the Fremont ticket and was elected, and was re-elected by large and generally increasing majorities until 1864, when he was nominated for Governor.

Mr. Fenton's career of ten years in Congress was marked by much that was useful to his constituents and the country. With humane and patriotic care he watched the interests of the soldiers of 1812, and shortly after entering Congress he introduced a bill providing for the payment of certain just claims due them. He continued to urge this measure upon the attention of Congress, and finally, on the 30th of May, 1860, had the satisfaction to witness its passage in the House. He held a prominent place on several leading Committees, and discharged the duties which thus devolved upon him in a most successful manner. He delivered able and effective speeches against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act, and in opposition to the policy of the Democratic party with regard to Kansas, and in favor of a cheap postal system, the bill to extend invalid pensions, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and other important subjects.

In Congress Mr. Fenton gave his constant and efficient support to the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. He voted steadily for taxes, loans, levies, drafts, and for the policy of emancipation.

As early as the fall of 1862 Mr. Fenton's name was favorably mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of New York, but upon the presentation of the name of General Wadsworth he promptly withdrew from the canvass, and gave his warmest support to the patriot soldier. Two years later Mr. Fenton received the nomination, and was elected Governor by a majority considerably larger than that of Mr. Lincoln in New York.

Entering upon his administration as Governor at a most trying period in the progress of the war, Mr. Fenton found exercise for all his industry and ability as an executive officer. He was prompt to reward merit, and skillful to harmonize differences which threatened injury to military organizations in the field.

His judicious course in the administration of public affairs met with much approval and created strong public confidence. At the close of the first year of his service as Governor, Moses H. Grinnell, Peter Cooper, and many other prominent citizens of New York, addressed him a letter of thanks, promising him their hearty co-operation and support in his efforts to meliorate the condition of the metropolis. A few months later, when he was in New York, city, he was waited upon in person by thousands of leading citizens, who gave him sincere expressions of their warm approbation. The *New York Tribune* referred to this remarkable demonstration as a proper recognition of official worth and integrity, saying, "This hearty welcome sprang from a generous and enduring remembrance of the protection afforded to our municipal rights and franchises in his judicious exercise of the veto power." His vetoes of various bills which would have deprived the city of valuable franchises without compensating advantages proved so acceptable to the Board of Supervisors of New York County that they passed a resolution tendering thanks to the Governor, and congratulating the people of the State "in having an Executive who possesses the vigilance and fearlessness necessary to correct the errors of hasty and imperfect legislation."

Mr. Fenton's course as Governor during his first term had been such as to secure for him the unqualified approval of his party.

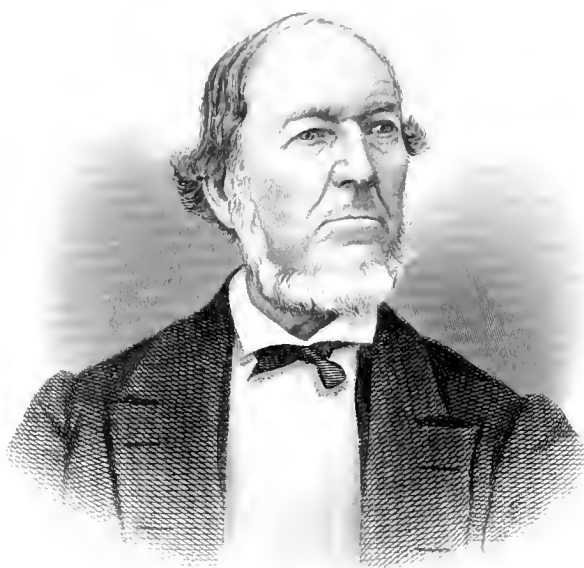
He had stimulated volunteering, and had relieved New York from a large portion of the dreaded burden of the draft. He had done much to originate a financial system which rendered the credit of the State secure, and furnished the means to supply the demands of war without being felt as oppressive. He had sought to foster all the material interests of the Commonwealth, and had reluctantly interposed to the defeat of needed enterprises when their aid would render the burden of taxation onerous, and awaited a more favorable opportunity to join in giving them necessary aid. He was vigilant in his attention to the commercial wants of the State, and promoted its prosperity by every means within his reach as its chief Executive.

So successful and popular had been the administration of Governor Fenton that the Republican State Convention of 1866 renominated him by acclamation, and he was elected by a majority of five thousand larger than was given him for his first term.

In his messages to the Legislature Governor Fenton advised a reduction of the number of items in the tax lists, and a re-adjustment of the assessment laws, in order that every source of wealth might bear its just proportion of burden. He took strong ground in defense of the inviolate maintenance of the national faith. He eloquently maintained the rights of the freedmen, in consideration of their manhood and loyalty, to protection through law, and to the elective franchise.


The claims of Governor Fenton to receive the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency were strongly urged upon the Chicago Convention of 1868. The Republican State Convention held at Syracuse February 5, 1868, unanimously adopted a resolution that "Reuben E. Fenton is the first choice of the Republican party in this State for the office of Vice-President."

Having been elected to the Senate of the United States, Mr. Fenton took his seat in that body on the 4th of March, 1869, for the term ending in 1875. During the Forty-first Congress he served on the Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.



J. H. Lane of an

J. W. FLANAGAN.

 W. FLANAGAN was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, September 7, 1805. He enjoyed in early youth the privileges of a common education, and when but eleven years of age removed to Kentucky, settling first in Madison County, and afterward in the County of Breckenridge.

Mr. Flanagan engaged in early life in the mercantile business, in which he continued till 1843, when he removed to Texas, making his permanent residence in the County of Rusk. Here he engaged in planting, at the same time giving attention to law studies, which indeed he had begun to do previously to his removal from Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and, in connection with his business as a planter, has continued the practice of the profession of law ever since. In this he has been quite fortunate, having in a brief time obtained an extensive practice, in the course of which he has been engaged, either as associate or opponent, with many of the first lawyers of the State.

From a boy, Mr. Flanagan was politically in sympathy with the "Old Line Whigs," naming, as he has said, "a son for Clay, one for Webster, and one for the great Houston." While in Kentucky he was for several years a justice of the peace, and one of the county judges of the County of Breckenridge; and, after removing to Texas, he was in 1851 elected to the State Legislature, serving two sessions in the Lower House, and afterward served during two sessions in the Senate. In 1856 he was one of the State Electors on the Fillmore presidential ticket, and was a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1866 and 1868. By the latter Convention he was sent as a Delegate to the Congress of the United States to aid in the reconstruction of the State of Texas; and was afterward, in 1869, elected Lieutenant Governor, and organized the State Senate, over which he presided until his

election, in February, 1870, as a Republican, to the United States Senate, taking his seat in that body on the 31st of March following.

Mr. Flanagan, though a large slave-holder, always adhered unflinchingly to the Union, and was one of the ten out of four hundred and eighty-five who cast his vote against secession; and he records with pleasure that a son and a son-in-law were also of the ten.

Mr. Flanagan is one of the modest and prudent men of the Senate; while, at the same time, in his remarks before that body he gives evidence of a large share of independence of thought, as well as of much good sense. One of the most elaborate of his speeches in the Forty-first Congress was that on the abolition of the franking privilege, delivered on the 9th of June, a few weeks after entering the Senate. In this speech he took very decided ground against this bill. He considered the franking privilege a privilege not only to those who possessed it, but also to their constituents, and a public advantage. He admitted its abuse, but contended that the benefits arising from it much overbalanced the evils; and this he endeavored to illustrate by alluding to the information scattered broadcast over the country by the use of the frank, which he was inclined to elevate to the rank of an educator of the people. He said:

If I preferred darkness rather than light, I would vote to abolish the franking privilege. But I am unqualifiedly for education. I want education broadcast throughout the Union. I want to educate the boys and the little girls. I want to be educated myself. * * * I desire to be able at all times to be the instrument to send knowledge and information to the great State of Texas, which I have the honor, in part, to represent. * * * Let information be spread abroad in every sense of the word. Our people are a reading people; and I am all anxiety that they should be enabled to have all the documents that emanate from the Congress of the United States, or anything that may come into the possession of the representatives of the people at large. * * * As a matter of course, bad documents will occasionally get among the people under this privilege; but I am clearly of the opinion that if proper documents had been spread broadcast throughout the South at the proper period previous to the war, the people thereby obtaining proper light on their relations to the Government, the Rebellion would not have gone on as it did.

Such were some of the sentiments urged by the Senator, and such may be deemed a specimen of his ordinary style.



W. J. Gilbert

ABIJAH GILBERT.



ABIJAH GILBERT is a native of Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York. He was the eldest of a family of eighteen children born to a father who was a man of remarkable energy, great force of character, and rare integrity. He was a strict Presbyterian, and reared his family in accordance with his high notions of Christian precept and practice. The duty of implicit obedience was early learned by every member of his numerous household. So carefully did they heed the maxims of a wise father that all of them who lived to maturity became wealthy and influential citizens.

Mr. Gilbert entered Hamilton College as a student; but application to study developed symptoms of consumption, and he was compelled to abandon his plans for literary and professional pursuits. He then went into a store as clerk, and, finding the employment conducive to his health, he entered with much energy and ability into mercantile pursuits. He greatly extended his operations, with head-quarters in New York city, and branch establishments in various parts of the country. He was very prosperous in his commercial undertakings, and while yet in middle life had secured an ample fortune.

At this point, such is the spirit of the age, most men would have increased their efforts, and labored with greater zeal to swell their already more than sufficient fortunes; but Mr. Gilbert had other and higher aims. He wisely determined to enjoy his wealth, by making it of service to himself and his fellow-men. He retired from active business pursuits, expecting to find some better way of employing his time and money than simply in amassing more.

Opportunities were not long wanting. The climate of New York being unfavorable to the health of his family, Mr. Gilbert determined to settle in Florida. He purchased a handsome place near

the ancient city of St. Augustine, the beauties of which he developed by a judicious outlay of money and the exercise of a cultivated taste. But it was not destined that he should spend his time in devotion to rural pleasures and pursuits. Citizenship in Florida, in its transition state, brought with it new duties and responsibilities.

In early life Mr. Gilbert had been a Whig, but after the demise of the old party which had so long claimed his fealty he became an ardent Republican. The cares of business, however, had prevented him from actively participating in politics, and in the North there were so many competent as well as willing to do political work and hold the offices that Mr. Gilbert had gladly stood aloof. In Florida, however, affairs were different. A large portion of the population had just been released from a slavery which had left them poor both in money and in intellectual resources. With unexampled magnanimity the Government had come out of the war leaving its enemies rich, and its friends in the South abjectly poor.

A political campaign came on in Florida involving the whole question of Reconstruction and the future well-being of the State; but the party friendly to the Government had no money to prosecute a canvass, and take the first steps necessary to a successful issue. At this juncture Mr. Gilbert, without even visiting the Capital or making the acquaintance of politicians, nearly all the candidates being unknown to him, quietly furnished the money necessary to conduct the canvass. Speakers went to all parts of the State at his expense, the newly enfranchised people were enlightened as to their rights and duties, and the State by a large majority was carried for the Republicans.

Mr. Gilbert refused to share any of the honors or emoluments resulting from the victory. The Republican Legislature would gladly have elected him to a seat in the United States Senate on the readmission of the State, but he declined the honor. The service of Senator Welch, who drew the short term, expiring March 4, 1869, Mr. Gilbert was prevailed upon to allow his name to be used for the succession, and he was elected by more than a full party vote for the Senatorial term ending March 3, 1875.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON.



WILLIAM T. HAMILTON was born in Washington County, Maryland, September 8, 1820. His parents died when he was quite young, and he was adopted by his maternal uncles, three of the oldest citizens of Hagerstown. His education, commenced in the common schools, and continued at the Hagerstown Academy, was completed at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania.

Upon his return to Hagerstown he studied law under Hon. John Thompson Mason, and was admitted to the bar of Washington County in 1845. He devoted himself with energy to his profession, in which he rose to a proud and flattering eminence. "In a professional point of view," says a leading journal, "he is one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Maryland, and his social standing is high and unsullied."

In politics from the first he was a Democrat, and as such was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1846, after a close and exciting contest. In 1847 he was again nominated on the Democratic ticket for the same position, and although he was largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated—the Whigs having that year carried the county. In the Presidential contest of 1848 he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Cass ticket. In 1849 he received from the Democratic party his first nomination to Congress, and was elected in a close and very animated contest, although the district had the year before given a large majority for General Taylor. The absorbing issue of the day in the district was the tariff. Mr. Hamilton advocated the Democratic principle of duties for revenue, and was elected upon that issue.

During his first term in Congress Mr. Hamilton gave a steady


support to the compromise measures of 1850, introduced by Mr. Clay. In 1851 he was re-elected to Congress for his second term. In 1853 Mr. Hamilton desired to withdraw from public life, and declined to be a candidate, but at the urgent instance of prominent gentlemen throughout the Congressional district, he was for the third time nominated by the regular Democracy, and was again elected over the Hon. Francis Thomas, who ran as an independent candidate against him. This was the most exciting political contest ever waged in the district, and Mr. Hamilton was elected by upward of one thousand majority. In Congress he gave consistent and able support to the administration of President Pierce, and served faithfully and creditably upon several important committees. In 1855 he was again nominated for Representative in Congress, but was this time defeated. From that time to the adoption of the present Constitution of Maryland he persistently declined all nominations for office—refusing to be a candidate for Governor in 1861, although urgently solicited by his party friends.

His long and honorable prominence in State and national politics singled him out as the candidate of his party for the United States Senate, and he was elected to that body, in which he took his seat March 4, 1869, for the term ending in 1875. He was assigned to service on the Committees on Patents, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mines and Mining. Although not a frequent speaker, he is one of the most earnest and effective debaters on the Democratic side of the Senate. He goes straight to his purpose, without indirection. Although exceedingly sober in his demeanor, he sometimes uses terms which give a glow of humor to the dry routine of Senatorial debate. His opposition to the measures of the Republican majority is marked by a frankness which is characteristic of reasonable and generous antagonism.



John F. Lewis

JOHN F. LEWIS.

 OHN F. LEWIS was born near Port Republic, in the County of Rockingham, Va., March 1, 1818. His name and lineage are of Revolutionary fame. His paternal great grandfather, Thomas Lewis, was the elder brother of Andrew Lewis, whose imposing statue is among the group, with Henry, and Jefferson, and Mason, around the Washington monument in Richmond, Va., and whose name is the synonym of all that is noble and chivalric in human character. His maternal great grandfather (his father and mother being cousins) was that Charles Lewis who is so frequently mentioned in Virginia history for his daring in the Indian warfare of that early period, and who was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant. His bloody clothes, brought by a soldier, conveyed the first news his wife had of his death.

His father, General Samuel H. Lewis, was, during his whole mature life, a prominent citizen of Virginia, profoundly respected by men of all parties, and whose sterling moral and religious character made him the beloved friend of Bishops Meade and Cobbs. The old veteran, while exceedingly genial among his especial friends, was a man remarkable for his strict religious observances, for his stern deportment in the presence of frivolity, particularly if it savored of irreligion, and for his iron will and irreproachable integrity as a public officer; yet in his latter days he was as tender as a woman in the manifestation of his religious feelings and convictions, and always wept when speaking of his two devoted friends, Bishop Meade and Bishop Cobbs. The name of General Samuel H. Lewis is dear to the Church in Virginia, in whose councils he was so long a ruling spirit.

His son, the subject of this sketch, is heir to many of his traits

of character. John F. Lewis while a boy was noted for his reckless bravery, his impulsive denunciation of wrong, and his utter disregard of public opinion when he conceived it to be in error. These traits of character, belonging essentially to the Lewis family, coupled with his old anti-democratic proclivities and principles, brought him to the position he now occupies with such unmistakable advantage to his State, and with such genuine honesty of purpose.

Born to a farmer's life, and living in the very stronghold of democracy, the famous "tenth legion," as it is still called in Virginia, he of course saw but little of public life until in 1861 he was elected to the Convention which attempted to withdraw Virginia from the Union. His county, although democratic, was opposed to its party leaders on this point; it was thoroughly Union in sentiment, and elected John F. Lewis for his known character and principles. His county, however, during the sitting of the Convention, changed. Pleased with and inflamed by a hundred stump speakers, it was persuaded to instruct its delegates in the Convention to vote *for* secession; but John F. Lewis, like a rock in the midst of the furious waves, was immovable. He sent back word to his constituents that "they had elected him as a Union man—they had sent him there to vote *against* secession—and while some assassins might *kill* him, there was no power on earth that could make him vote for that ordinance;" and he never did.

None but those who were present at the time can realize the intense excitement that agitated Richmond for the six or seven days before the ordinance of secession was passed. Another convention had been secretly called, and had assembled there, composed of the most prominent men in Eastern Virginia, and for the avowed deliberate and determined purpose of raising the war flag should the Constitutional Convention fail to pass the ordinance. It assembled daily, and was a standing threat to the Unionists to drive them from the capital and inaugurate civil war.

Many of the best and staunchest Union men gave way to the pressure, and signed the ordinance. Samuel McDowell More was burned in effigy; Jubal A. Early was threatened with mob law;

yet More and Early, fearing the results, yielded to the overwhelming excitement. Carlile and Willey fled from the city, and John F. Lewis was left—not to stem the torrent, for no one man could have done that, but to remain at his post and be true to the last. A hundred times that ordinance was thrust in his face, and the demand made upon him to sign it; but he invariably replied, “I will die first.”

He stood by when his colleague, Colonel Gray, after long persuasion and many threats, was writing his name to it, and, grinding his teeth in anger, he exclaimed, “Never mind, Colonel, you need not be so particular about writing your name, for the time is coming when you will wish it blotted out!” A prominent secessionist, who was standing by and holding the paper for Colonel Gray to sign, angrily replied, “Lewis, I expect to see you hanged yet!” “And I,” retorted the indomitable Unionist, “and I expect to see the time when all such traitors as you are will be hanged!” That he was not killed seemed almost a miracle.

When the deed was done, and the last hope of saving his State was gone, he returned to his home, and during the whole war was an outspoken opponent of the Confederacy, and a warm and ardent friend to the American Union. His truth, his integrity, his honesty of purpose were so well known and so well appreciated that they seemed to be a shield to his open and often reckless Union utterances; and while others were imprisoned or shot down on the roadside, he was spared, and spared to save his State from the internal strife which to-day retards the happiness and prosperity of many of the more Southern States. In 1869 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gilbert C. Walker, both gentlemen running as Republicans, and in November of that year he was elected to the United States Senate.

Mr. Lewis married the youngest daughter of the great Virginia representative, Daniel Sheffy, and in their beautiful home on the banks of the Shenandoah, surrounded by their sons and daughters, they constitute one of the most hospitable families in “Old Virginia.”

In the Senate, though little given to speech making, Mr. Lewis is a most active and efficient member. After serving as a member of several important committees, he was, at the organization of the Senate for the Forty-third Congress, made Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

In the early part of 1872 he introduced a bill in the Senate, which afterward became a law, saving to the bankrupt of Virginia and several other Southern States \$2,000 and upward. The Court of Appeals of Virginia and Hon. Alexander Rives, United States District Judge, declared it unconstitutional. At the commencement of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, a bill passed the House declaratory of Lewis's bill of 1872. When the bill was sent to the Senate, Senator Lewis labored incessantly until he secured a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee, and the passage of the bill. Senator Pool, a member of the Judiciary Committee, in a recently published letter, thus refers to the influence by which the bill became a law: "Senator Lewis was far more zealous and active in the matter than any other Senator. Always earnest and persistent, especially in whatever pertains to the interest of the people in his own State, he was pre-eminently so in this matter. I have never known a Senator to urge any measure more strenuously and earnestly than he did this, not only while pending in the Senate, but during the time the approval of the President was in doubt. Certainly no one deserves more credit than he does for the success of the measure after it left the House of Representatives. I take no part in any contest for credit in securing the passage of this measure, so humane and beneficent to our people in the Southern States. I think it was advocated by every Senator and Representative from the South; but Senator Lewis and the Representatives from Virginia pressed it with especial earnestness and activity."

With sterling common sense, great industry, and unbending integrity, Mr. Lewis has rendered service in the Senate which is as useful to his State and country as it is honorable to himself.



L. D. Pratt

DANIEL D. PRATT.



DANIEL D. PRATT was born in Palermo, Maine, October 26, 1813. His father emigrated to central New York when the subject of this sketch was but a year old. The son of a country physician, he was raised on a farm, and inured to the hardy pursuits of country life. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, and in the year following removed to Indiana. He first applied himself to school-teaching in Lawrenceburgh, and was subsequently for a few months Principal of a seminary in Rising Sun. Having engaged in the occupation of teacher to obtain the means of prosecuting the study of the law, at the end of a year he resigned his position, to the great regret of both patrons and pupils, and went to Indianapolis, where he entered the law-office of Calvin Fletcher. When his school earnings were expended he supported himself by odd jobs of writing during the legislative sessions, assisting in the office of the Secretary of State. He was subsequently appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Noble, with a salary of fifty dollars a year. In March, 1836, he removed to Logansport, where he has since resided. At that time this was a village of about eight hundred inhabitants, affording but little business for lawyers. Mr. Pratt's earnings for the first year amounted to but three or four hundred dollars; but his business increased by degrees, and, journeying on horseback from one county to another during the sessions of Court, he practiced law through most of the northern half of the State. He devoted himself closely to his profession, and was soon regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Mr. Pratt was a Whig during the life-time of that party, and took a deep interest in its success. He was always ready to

advocate its cause or speak in its defense, but rather declined than sought its honors. Devoted to his profession, he had very little aspiration for political preferment ; but in 1847, having been nominated for Congress by his party, he canvassed a district embracing nearly all the State lying north of the Wabash River, but was defeated by about four hundred majority. The next year, being a candidate for Presidential Elector, he canvassed the same district with Dr. Fitch, afterward United States Senator. In 1856 he was again a candidate for Elector, and made a canvass in the interest of the Fremont ticket.

Mr. Pratt was several times a member of the State Legislature, accepting the position not from any desire to occupy political place, but at the instance of personal friends of all parties who desired the enactment of good laws, and knew that he was well qualified for such a duty. The Whig, and afterward the Republican, party would have given him the nomination for Governor on more than one occasion, but he always discouraged any movement in that direction.

He was elected a Representative to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of 2,287, but before taking his seat was elected by the Legislature of Indiana to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat, for the term of six years ending March 3, 1875.

Taking his seat in the Senate at the opening of the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Pratt was appointed a member of the Committee on Pensions and the Committee on Claims. To his Committee work he applied himself with the same assiduity which had marked his application to his profession. During the second and third sessions of the Forty-first Congress he made no less than seventy-two reports from his Committees, which were ordered by the Senate to be printed. He made able and elaborate speeches on Admiralty Jurisdiction, on the Payment of War Losses, and on the Rights of the Settlers on the Public Lands. This latter speech, though brief, was replete with legal and historical learning pertaining to the important subject.

In the last mentioned speech Mr. Pratt illustrated a point under consideration by the following reference to his own State :

“ You know, sir, that she is the smallest of the States admitted into the Union under the Federal Constitution, except Vermont. You know that she was not admitted into the family of States until 1816 ; that her political age is less than that of many Senators upon this floor. It was my fortune to settle in that State in an early day, and in that part of it where the public surveys had but recently been extended. Indeed, the Indian title to large bodies of land was extinguished in my neighborhood after I took up my residence there. I know, therefore, from experience the kind of men who first acquire a foothold in a new country. I know their enterprise and their hardships. I know their wealth of muscle, of strength, and courage, and hope. It is almost their only wealth.

“ I have witnessed the laying of the foundations of society. I have seen great and wealthy communities grow up from the rude beginnings of the pioneer settlers ; and I know, sir, that there is no class of men more deserving the fostering care of the Government than these.”

Mr. Pratt also spoke at length on the Ku-Klux outrages in the South, and the Constitutional power of Congress to extend protection to oppressed Union men there. He gave a graphic picture of the causes which led to the disordered state of the South, and a startling review of the evidence which proved the prevalence of Ku-Klux organizations, and the atrocity of their crimes in all the recently rebellious States. As a remedy he was in favor of making “ the property holders, the men of means, who live in the localities where these outrages occur, responsible for them to the sufferers or their survivors ; in other words, to hold their estates liable for the loss of life and property through the operations of this Ku-Klux order.”

On the 9th of May, 1872, Mr. Pratt addressed the Senate in favor of the Amnesty bill, not in a spirit of charity or as an act of justice, but as a “ measure of expediency, demanded at this time by wise statesmanship.” One of his ablest and most elaborate speeches

was delivered on the 17th of May, 1872, in favor of an act to continue in the President of the United States the power of suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the end of the next session of Congress. None of the speeches called forth by this and kindred subjects abound in stronger statement of facts or more powerful arguments. He declared that no one had been hurt by the denial of this writ of *habeas corpus* except the criminal men whom the courts had been able to punish by reason of its suspension. His broad and practical statesmanship, rising above the narrow view of the mere technical lawyer, appears most distinctly in the closing sentiment: "We shall never do violence to this sacred instrument, while in the future, as in the past, we legislate to secure to all, and every-where, the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."


Mr. Pratt's speech of March 2, 1872, in favor of releasing to the State of Indiana certain reclaimed lands, was a masterly argument upon the question where the proprietary interest and municipal jurisdiction reside, in the case of the beds of our lakes and rivers which have been reclaimed after the lands on their banks and margins have been sold. This speech, which was successful in securing the object sought, was but one of many instances to show his watchfulness over the interests of his State.

In personal appearance Mr. Pratt is remarkable, his physical proportions approaching the gigantic. His mind and heart are in just and full proportion with his body. Having devoted many years to the successful pursuit of his profession, his tastes run in that direction rather than in the line of politics. It is with him a matter of principle faithfully to discharge every duty. There is not a man in public life who is more industrious and who daily devotes more hours to official duties. In moral character he is without a stain, and in all respects is worthy to be mentioned among the best statesmen of our day.



C. Lamy.

CARL SCHURZ.

ARL SCHURZ was born at Liblar, a village near Cologne, on the Rhine, where his father was teacher, on the 2d of March, 1829. After having finished the preliminary course of studies prescribed by the laws of Prussia, he entered the University of Bonn. His studies were soon interrupted by the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. The political state of Germany at that time was unsatisfactory in a high degree. The public mind universally demanded constitutional liberty and the unity of the country. The contest for these priceless blessings was going on in Germany when the French Revolution made chaos of continental Western Europe, which promised to be followed by the day of liberty and unity.

No wonder that the German youth supported these movements with all the enthusiasm and ardor peculiar to that stage of life. Schurz soon joined the circle of devoted friends of liberty which collected around Professor Kinkel of Bonn, one of the best known poets of his day. "Unity and liberty" was the watchword of the great mass of the people; the form under which both might be secured best was subject to controversy, and dependent in a large measure on the course of events. This course proved little satisfactory in Germany. The Constitutional Assembly of Germany had at last finished a constitution for the country when the great powers of Germany and some of the small ones turned against it. At this critical moment Southwestern Germany rose in arms for the new Constitution, which alone seemed to promise the achievement of liberty and unity. Supporters from other parts of Germany joined the movement, among them Kinkel and Schurz. The latter entered the army, took part in some engagements, and was taken

prisoner at Rastadt, together with his teacher, Kinkel. He, however, found means to escape from the fortress, while his beloved teacher was condemned to death, and afterward pardoned to imprisonment for life. Schurz, an exile in Switzerland, determined to liberate his friend, who at that time was kept at a prison near Berlin. With great danger to himself he went to Berlin and accomplished the difficult task. In November, 1850, he landed safely with Kinkel in England. At that time his name became first known in Germany.

Schurz remained after that several years in England, a careful observer and diligent student of political life and science. Seeing no good prospects for the realization of his political ideas in Europe he determined to emigrate to America, where he arrived in 1852. That year saw the memorable campaign in which the Whigs, under General Scott, were so utterly routed that the party broke up entirely. The succeeding abolition of the Missouri Compromise put an end to the truce which for more than thirty years had kept at peace the discordant elements of the Union. The formation of the Republican party was the result, coming out of the seething chaldron at that time. To the enthusiastic heart and the keen observation of Schurz it was equally clear which party he had to join. Thus we find him an ardent Republican from the start. From Philadelphia, where he had lived the first years after his arrival in America, he had gone to Watertown, Wisconsin, and settled there with his family on a farm, all the time, however, studying politics and the English language.

The defeat of the Republican party in 1856 had nothing discouraging in it, and the organization went on with great zeal and vigor. Mr. Schurz at that time had mastered the English language to such a degree that he could undertake to speak publicly in English. The power of his logical argumentation and the artistic finish of his speeches arrested public attention at once. He immediately counted among the most prominent speakers of the Republican party. He ran as Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket in 1859, and when defeated there he became

clerk of the Legislature. In 1860 he was a member of the Nominating Convention at Chicago, exerting his influence for the nomination of Mr. Seward. The convention, in recognition of his talents and services, made him a member of the National Republican Committee. Thus he was enabled to exert great influence in the election of Mr. Lincoln, and to be instrumental in shaping public opinion and preparing it for the great trial which was in store for the nation. When the Rebellion broke out Schurz offered to enter the army and to fight as a soldier for those principles of liberty and union of which he had shown himself such an able champion on the tribune. Mr. Lincoln chose to send him as Minister to Spain. The defeat of the national arms did not permit him to stay quietly at Madrid and to enjoy there the leisure and emoluments of his position. In midwinter he crossed the ocean to offer again his services as a soldier for the Union. Mr. Lincoln acceded to his wishes, and made him a Brigadier-General of volunteers. He participated as such in the battles which the Army of the Potomac fought in 1862. The next year he was made Major-General, and fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. In the succeeding year he served with his troops in the Southwest.

After his return to America Mr. Schurz was on terms of intimacy and friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which position he conscientiously used for promoting the best interests of the country. The abolition of slavery as a war measure was a foregone conclusion with Mr. Schurz when he returned from Europe, and he improved every opportunity to convince Mr. Lincoln of this. In an address in the Cooper Institute in New York he forcibly spoke to the same purpose. In 1864 he took an active part in the campaign for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

When peace came in 1865 he was sent by President Johnson to investigate and report on the state of the South. When the able report was ready the mind of the President had undergone such a change that it was received by him in a very different mood from that in which it had been ordered.

In the important winter of 1865-66 Mr. Schurz was the chief

correspondent of the "New York Tribune" in Washington, and as such aided in fixing the public opinion of the North in respect to Johnson's administration.

In the spring of 1866 he became chief editor of a new Republican paper in Detroit, Michigan; but after a short time exchanged this position for that of one of the proprietors and editors of the leading German Republican paper of Missouri, the "Westliche Post" of St. Louis.

Missouri, by her geographical position and her history, is one of those States of the South which had to be reclaimed first for a new life. Mr. Schurz in going there meant to assist in this work of national importance.

In the fall of 1868 the Legislature of Missouri elected him a Senator in Congress. He entered the Senate on the 4th of March, 1869. Always earnest in his political convictions, he has stood up for them and worked for them in the new arena open for him with the greatest industry and with entire independence. His endeavors for civil service reform and for amnesty for the South are well known to the country by the speeches he made on them.

He was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and as such took a conspicuous part in opposing the annexation of Dominica. In opposition to this scheme he delivered, on the 28th and 29th of March, 1871, a very elaborate speech, which was heard by a great concourse of visitors, and received at its close the unfrequent and disallowed compliment of "applause in the galleries."

On the 20th of September, 1871, Mr. Schurz made a speech in the capitol at Nashville, in which he pronounced in favor of universal amnesty, and recommended the organization of an independent party in opposition to Grant's renomination. This speech created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it was a letter formally addressed to Mr. Schurz, signed by several hundred Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank from privates and non-commissioned

officers up to major-generals. They expressed their admiration for the "patriotic address," their faith in the republic, their respect for the flag, and their wish to ally themselves with any party that would be animated by the spirit of toleration and a broad patriotism not bounded by State lines. Mr. Schurz replied in an eloquent letter, in which he said that spontaneous expression of such sentiments as their letter contained might "well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days." He soon followed this advocacy of amnesty on the stump by a powerful speech in the Senate, advocating the removal of political disabilities.

A resolution having been introduced by Mr. Sumner providing for an investigation into the sale of arms to French agents during the war between France and Germany, Mr. Schurz supported it in two speeches, delivered February 20 and February 27, 1872. He was requested by the committee appointed under this resolution to be present during the investigation, and after the presentation of their report he made another elaborate speech, (May 31,) in which he said "he would not with Mr. Sumner call it 'a whitewashing report,' for," said he, "all the colors of the rainbow are heaped so thick and heavy in this document upon truth and reason that the whole subject in question disappears under the monstrous accumulation of paint."

The course pursued by Mr. Schurz in the Senate led to an open breach with the Republican Administration. He took sides with the Liberal Republicans, and ably advocated the election of Horace Greeley in numerous speeches on the stump, in nearly all parts of the country. The first of this series of speeches was delivered in St. Louis, July 22, 1872, in which he gave an impressive picture of the evils of personal government, and a review of the failures, blunders, and crimes of the Administration.

The campaign was characterized by much personal bitterness—especially against such prominent Republicans as joined in the Liberal movement. Mr. Schurz was a most conspicuous mark. The *New York Times* contained a long and labored article full of charges against him, to which he replied in the Senate. He closed by say-

ing: "If attacks should come as thick as locusts, they will not frighten me away from that course which I conscientiously believe to be the course of honor, truth, right, and duty."

The element of resistance is strong in Mr. Schurz. He takes to revolution as the most legitimate form of intellectual activity. He is a laborious student, and has a high appreciation of culture wherever seen. He many years ago conceived a high admiration for the scholarship of Charles Sumner, and has been his steadfast friend in the Senate—the two evidently having a great mutual influence upon one another.

His wife, who is daughter of a Hamburg banker, is one of the finest specimens of German women in America. She met Schurz in London when he was a poor exile there, living upon remittances from home and from correspondence with German journals, and sympathized with him and loved him. She is a dark-haired, dark-eyed woman, of mild and pleasant countenance. Both are strong in their attachment to the German manner and German country. They prefer to give their children a German education.


Mr. Schurz is a man of great boldness of character, backed by the finest talents. He is not without humor, but it is of the grim, severe quality chiefly exercised in satire. As an orator he is grave and epigrammatic. In the Senate he is unequalled in direct, pointed attack, and in skillful, graceful vehemence. He displays as much familiarity with our language and history as with those of Germany and France.

He is in the prime of vigorous life. In person he is tall, round-shouldered, spare, and graceful. He has a muscular, active, and vital frame; all his movements are quick and vigorous. His face, which is long in the nose and jaw, is rather Mephistophelean in expression. His hair is of a brownish auburn, his beard is blonde, and his eyes a strong gray. He has reached the highest position attainable in the United States by a citizen of foreign birth. His career, so versatile and so adventurous, is among the most remarkable in this country of stirring lives and *startling* successes.



John Scott

JOHN SCOTT.

OHN SCOTT was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1824. His ancestry on both sides was Scotch-Irish. His father was a Major of volunteers in the War of 1812, and a member of the Twenty-first Congress from Pennsylvania. To his son he gave the common-school education afforded by his native town, the advantages of private teachers of Greek and Latin, and an early introduction to practical business life. He soon evinced a talent for public speaking, acquiring before his eighteenth year quite a local reputation among the advocates of the Washingtonian temperance movement. Choosing the legal profession, he entered, in 1842, the office of Hon. Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pa., and in January, 1846, was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice in Huntingdon, Pa., his present residence, was appointed Deputy Attorney-General for that county, and held that position for several years. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon ranked with the ablest lawyers in the district. In 1851 Mr. Scott was appointed a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and, although the youngest member, took an active part in its proceedings, serving on its most important committees. As a member of the Democratic State Convention in 1852 he led the opposition to Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency, and was the author of a vigorous protest against the mode of electing delegates favorable to him. Threatened with failing health, he visited Europe in 1853, and returned much benefited by his travels. In 1854 he was nominated by the Citizens' Convention for the State Legislature, and refusing adherence to the "Know Nothings," who organized after his nomination, was by them defeated. As soon as Mr. Buchanan announced his Kansas policy Mr. Scott took decided ground against him. In 1860 he was nominated as a Douglas

Democrat for the State Senate, the District being overwhelmingly Republican. In the following year both parties requested him to serve in the House of Representatives, and consenting, he was elected without opposition, although his party was largely in the minority in the county. He made an attempt to organize the House without distinction of party, pledging Pennsylvania to the cordial support of the General Government in the suppression of the rebellion. This the Democratic Caucus declined, and he and other War Democrats acted with the Republicans in the organization. He served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the session, and declined a re-election. Although not a politician, in the usual sense of that term, he participated actively in political campaigns, advocating Governor Curtin's election in 1863, and supporting Mr. Lincoln for President in 1864. He was elected a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1868, but had his place filled by his alternate, being detained in the Supreme Court to argue a case involving the constitutionality of a law of the State disfranchising deserters—a question in which political parties took a deep interest.

Taking an active part in the canvass of that year, public attention was directed to him as a candidate for the United States Senate. When the Legislature met he was elected to succeed Mr. Buckalew, and took his seat March 4, 1869. He was assigned to the Committees on Claims, Pacific Railroads, and Naval Affairs. His senatorial record shows him to be an attentive, industrious, and able member of that body. In the last session of this Congress he was appointed Chairman of the Select Committee to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States. He first spoke in the Senate upon the bill to repeal the "Tenure-of-Office Act." He has since spoken in review of Commissioner Wells's Report; upon the admission of Virginia to representation; upon the eligibility of Mr. Revels and General Ames to seats in the Senate; upon the Funding Bill; in advocacy of the repeal of the Income Tax, and upon other subjects. His speeches are generally brief, sensible, and without attempt at ornament.

Mr. Scott opposed the repeal of the Civil Tenure Act: "We have," said he, "this principle given to us now, a most valuable principle in the administration of this Government, which prevents the President from exerting a power which in the hands of a bad man, with the immense patronage at his command, would be the absolute control of all the offices. Shall we surrender it? I say no. Incorporate it in whatever legislation you may have, and that principle is of more importance to us for the future of this country than any mere question of temporary convenience about men either getting into office or getting out of office."

One of Mr. Scott's best speeches on the floor of the Senate was his Memorial Address on the life and character of his friend, Hon. John Covode, (Representative from the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania,) delivered February 10, 1871. Referring to the traits of character, public and private, which distinguished the deceased, he said:

He was not a man of learning; he was a man of intellect. It was not that cultivated intellect which often leads men to be mere thinkers, whose thoughts end in dreams and are sometimes afterward caught up and made practical by the earnest workers of the world. His was that busy, practical brain which made him a man of action, a type of the untiring working men who are making their mark upon this active century, who study their fellow-men more than books, and who are indispensable to the earnest thinkers of the age. Earnest thinkers and earnest workers need each other. Earnest thought is earnest work in one sense, but not in all senses. The earnest thought of the commander who plans a campaign or maps out a battle-field may be earnest work for him; but it is not that kind of earnest work which carries forts and routs opposing armies. The men who do this kind of earnest work should live in history, as well as those who plan it and direct it to be done.

I saw recently a large painting of the battle of Gettysburg, ordered by the State of Pennsylvania. It represents the pinch of the fight—the repulse of Pickett's charge. Its central figure is a private Union soldier—tall, muscular, with all the energy of determined action apparent in every feature and in every limb—with a musket clenched frantically in his hands, and drawn to strike an assailant. He seems to be the real leader of all who are behind him. The commanding generals are in the dim distance. I thought, as I looked upon it, that the men of action are, in our day, coming to the front. . . . If a man's life has not impressed his fellow-men his funeral will not. But his funeral may tell how his life has impressed them; and, standing there, no man could doubt the sincerity of the sorrow which his death had occasioned among those who knew him best. A bad man could not be so mourned.


Having introduced an amendment putting tea and coffee on the free list, Mr. Scott, in advocating this measure on the 15th of March, 1872, made a most able and exhaustive speech on the Tariff. He presented the argument in favor of protection to home manufactures with an elaborate array of facts and figures. Having been placed in a position where the operation of the disqualifications of the Fourteenth Amendment were forced upon his attention, he gave it as his opinion, in a speech before the Senate, December 20, 1871, that it would be the part of wisdom to remove these disabilities.

One of Mr. Scott's most distinguishing labors in the Senate was his voluminous report—the result of much labor—on the alleged outrages in the South. On the 17th of May, 1872, he delivered an able and extended speech, based on this report, advocating the extension of the Ku-Klux Act. "Others," said he in closing, "may hesitate upon this subject, I cannot. Government was instituted to protect its citizens, and we shall be derelict to our duty if we permit the more than four millions of citizens in the South, against whom this conspiracy has been formed, to be subject for a day to these great calamities, and subject to them at a time, too, when the strongest motives will be operating for the infliction of just such outrages as those I have described."

In the Senate Mr. Scott has fully filled the prediction made by the *Pittsburgh Gazette* at the time of his election: "Being a lawyer of great depth and acute discernment, it may naturally be supposed that he will soon take a front rank with the foremost in Congress, particularly in questions involving international law, and the interest and protection of home manufactures, a subject in which he is well informed, and entertains broad and favorable views."

In private life he has been an active and leading spirit in all the prominent enterprises of his neighborhood. He was an original member of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, gave freely of his means, and labored assiduously for the success of the enterprise, and has lived to see his labors crowned with success.

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

OHN P. STOCKTON was born in Princeton, New Jersey, August 2, 1826. His ancestors were distinguished in the history of the country. His great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather and his father preceded him in the Senate of the United States, the latter having previously won distinction as an officer in the navy.

The subject of this sketch graduated at Princeton College in 1843. He studied law, was licensed to practice in 1846, and came to the bar in 1849. He was appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey a commissioner to revise the laws of the State. He was subsequently for several years Reporter to the Court of Chancery, and published three volumes of equity reports which bear his name. He was appointed by President Buchanan Minister Resident to Rome, and was recalled at his own request in 1861. He then devoted himself to his profession until 1863, when he was elected a United States Senator from New Jersey. After he had held this position for more than a year his election was declared by the Senate to have been informal, and he was unseated. He was subsequently again elected to the Senate as a Democrat to succeed Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and took his seat March 4, 1869. He was assigned to the Committees on Appropriations, Naval Affairs, and Ventilation.

Among the early speeches of Mr. Stockton was a brief address against the bill authorizing Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to submit their Constitutions to a vote of the people, amended by the requirement to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, and he insisted

that by such an enforced ratification that amendment could never become a part of the Constitution of the country. Of the same tenor was his speech pending the bill to promote the reconstruction of Georgia.

In his remarks upon the bill for enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment he discomtenuanced that measure as unnecessary, and argued that the amendment would enforce itself—that every good citizen would see to its enforcement. At the same time, while he thought it would be wise to pass no act, he would raise no opposition to a fair bill for the purpose specified.

In connection with the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill came the following interesting remarks from Mr. Stockton touching the national capital :

The Senator from California complains that there is not a public square in this city except one which is creditable to show to any stranger, and in saying that he says but the truth ; but why is this so ? It is because gentlemen come here, as he does now, and resist appropriations which are necessary to improve these grounds and make available the large sums already invested.

The city of Washington now contains many magnificent buildings which will compare with the buildings in many of the old capitals of Europe, and it wants nothing in the world but a little proper investment of money at the present time to become an ornament to this country, a city of which we may be proud. We want the streets properly paved. We want this investment not for mere pleasure grounds to recreate in, as has been said in this debate, but for the health of the people ; and in addition to that, in order that all the people of the country may feel that proper pride in the capital of the country that they ought to feel.

Gentlemen make themselves prophets, and predict in a solemn way that this capital must be moved. I know there are men whose policy and whose politics and whose statesmanship consist in moving landmarks. I trust that the Senator from California will not join that party. There is no blessing pronounced on those who move landmarks. I believe in holding on to all the landmarks that our fathers have made, and one of the most sacred of those is the place where they located this capital. . . .

Mr. President, I wish that not only the members of the Legislatures who have passed resolutions in favor of moving the capital, but all the agitators of this movement, could stand on the heights of Arlington and watch the setting sun reflected from the dome of our Capitol. Let them turn their faces to Mecca when they worship ; let them not forget Jerusalem, although they wander in strange lands. Let not strength and manhood forget the parent that cherished its infancy, but rather let all unite in a permanent determination that at least this old landmark shall not be removed.



A. G. Thorman

ALLEN G. THURMAN.



ALLEN G. THURMAN was born in Lynceburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813. His paternal ancestors for two hundred years were citizens of Virginia, he being of the sixth generation of his family born in the "Old Dominion."

His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, serving during the war. His mother was daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen, of North Carolina, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who, as Chairman of the Naval Committee during the first years of the Revolution, performed the duties which have since devolved on the Secretary of the Navy.

In 1819 Mr. Thurman removed to Ohio, where he obtained an academic education. He studied law with Senator William Allen and Judge Swayne, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and entered at once into a large and successful practice. He immediately took high rank at the bar, where he was brought into competition with lawyers of such ability as Henry Stanbery, Thomas Ewing, and Judge Hunter.

Mr. Thurman never sought, but rather avoided, office. His first office, that of Representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress, was thrust upon him, much against his inclination. He had declined to be a candidate, but when absent from the State he was nominated, and was elected by nearly four hundred majority in a district which had in the previous canvass elected the Whig candidate by a majority almost as large. In the Twenty-ninth Congress Mr. Thurman was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and took an active part in the proceedings, participating prominently in the

debates of the House. He made effective speeches on the Mexican War and the Oregon Question, the subjects of overshadowing importance in that day.

Mr. Thurman declined a re-election, and, at the close of a single term in Congress, returned to the practice of his profession. In the first election under the new Constitution of Ohio in 1851 Mr. Thurman was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, running two thousand votes ahead of his party in the State, and nine hundred ahead in his own county. He was Judge of the Supreme Court four years—during the last two years, from 1854 to 1856, serving as Chief-Justice. In 1867 Mr. Thurman was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and lacked less than three thousand votes of being elected, although the Republican majority the year before was forty-three thousand in the State.

The Democratic party having carried the Legislature of Ohio, Mr. Thurman was elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, and took his seat March 4, 1869, for the term ending in 1875. He was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Post-Offices, and the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Thurman was at once recognized as one of the strong men of the Senate, and the leader of his party in that body. He is extremely vigilant and faithful—watching with careful eye all the proceedings—a frequent speaker, ready, clear, persistent, and strong in debate; courteous in his bearing, and generally evincing perfect candor and respect toward his opponents and their opinions, while, with a masterly ability, he asserts and advocates his own views.

MORGAN C. HAMILTON.



MORGAN C. HAMILTON was born in the territory now within the limits of Alabama, near Huntsville, February 25, 1809. His boyhood was spent in severe manual labor, interrupted at rare intervals by brief attendance at country schools, in which he obtained little more than the mere rudiments of education. He obtained a situation in a country store, where he gained practical knowledge of business.

When eighteen years old, being of a stirring and adventurous temperament, he naturally fell in with the tide which swept so many young men to the far South-west, where Texas was struggling for recognition as a republic. Being capable and of good address, he attracted the notice of the authorities, and two years after his arrival was appointed to a clerkship in the War Department. It is proof of his capacity and perseverance, that amid the constantly shifting scenes of those days he held this position until April, 1845. During the last three of these years he was acting Secretary of War. The responsibilities of this position were second to none, as the infant republic and nascent State was just then passing through its "baptism of fire."

Entering so early into public life, and having no ordinary capacities for managing affairs, Mr. Hamilton might have continued to be an incumbent of office, and might have reached the highest places, but he chose another path. He went into retirement, and devoted himself entirely to private business. In this he was very successful, acquiring within a few years vast tracts of land and immense herds of cattle. When the rebellion broke out Mr. Hamilton refused to take part in the war against the Union. He was stern in his denunciation of the secessionists, and bold in declaring


himself in favor of the United States, although such proceeding was at the peril of his life and property. His very boldness saved him, while others, no less true but more moderate in their avowals, perished.

The war over, and the Government having reasserted its authority, his services were needed to aid in the restoration of law and order, and he promptly rendered them. In 1867 he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury of Texas by the commander of the Fifth Military District. He was one of the most active and efficient members of the Convention of 1868, which framed a new Constitution for Texas. The State at last being ready for restoration to representation in Congress, Mr. Hamilton was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican. He was admitted to his seat March 31, 1870, and was appointed on the committees on Indian Affairs, Revolutionary Claims, and the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

He immediately took a prominent part in the discussion and proceedings. Soon after his admission he delivered a speech, in which he urged that the Government should give protection to the only friends and supporters it had in nearly one half of its peopled territory. He made the startling statement that "not less than ten thousand hearts have ceased to beat, within the limits of the late Confederacy, since the surrender of Lee's army, simply because they were true to the Government." He showed that the small number of arrests and convictions was as "incredible as the very large number of homicides committed."

Mr. Hamilton sympathized with the Liberal Republican movement, a fact which somewhat modified the tone of his later speeches. We find him, on the 21st of May, 1872, making a speech in the Senate against the bill to extend the Ku Klux act, which he pronounced the most objectionable of the legislation enacted for the government of the Southern States.

JAMES L. ALCORN.

AMES L. ALCORN was born in Golconda, Illinois, November 4, 1816. He was taken when a child to Kentucky, and there grew up to manhood. He was educated at Cumberland College in that State, and subsequently taught school in Jackson, Arkansas. Having been offered the position of deputy sheriff of Livingston County, Kentucky, he returned to that State. Here he soon afterward married, studied law, and obtained a license as an attorney. Elected as a Whig to the Legislature of Kentucky, in 1843, he resigned the office of sheriff, and took his seat at Frankfort. At the close of the first session of the Legislature, putting his family and goods on board a flat-boat, he floated down the Ohio on his way to a new home in Mississippi, landing at Delta, in the county of Coahoma. Having purchased a small tract of land near the town he placed his family upon it, and soon afterward opened an office in Delta for the practice of law.

Mr. Alcorn had been but a few months in Coahoma when he was nominated by the Whigs of that county for the Legislature. Having been elected, he sat in either the upper or lower house of the Legislature of Mississippi for sixteen years of the twenty-six that have elapsed since his first election. At Jackson, while a member of the Legislature, he made the acquaintance of the accomplished lady who became his second wife. He was nominated by the Whigs, in 1854, as their candidate for Governor, but declined. He ran for Congress in that year, but failed to overcome the large majority of the Democratic party in the district. In the Presidential contest next succeeding he was the Scott elector for the State at large.

In 1861 Mr. Alcorn was elected as a Unionist to the Convention

which withdrew the State from the Union. Forced by the hopelessness of the struggle into submission to the fury of secession, Mr. Alcorn, with words of protest, cast his lot with his State. Appointed on the Military Board with Jefferson Davis and three others, he gave his services to the State for eighteen months. Finding his personal relations with the chiefs of the Confederacy insuperable obstacles to his usefulness in the field, he returned to his plantation. Here he was captured by a force of Federals from Helena, and subsequently was released on parole. At the expiration of his parole he withdrew with his family within the Confederate lines, and settled for a time on a place belonging to his father-in-law in Alabama. While sojourning here he was elected to the Legislature of Mississippi.

At the close of the war Mr. Alcorn returned to his home in Coahoma. He was elected to the Legislature of 1865, and by that body was chosen for the long term in the United States Senate, the short term being given to that distinguished jurist, Judge Sharkey. Refused admission by the Senate, Mr. Alcorn went home and subsequently urged upon his people an acceptance of Congressional reconstruction. He declined, however, to join the Republicans. On their defeat as proscriptionists, in 1868, he accepted overtures from them on condition of their acceptance of a liberal platform. After a canvass of great excitement, he carried the State as nominee of the Republicans for Governor in 1869, by a majority of thirty-eight thousand. He declined the position of provisional Governor, offered him by the military commander, on the ground that he could not consent to rule over the people under an appointment by the military power. Inaugurated in March, 1870, as Governor of Mississippi, elected by the people, he did much for the restoration of peace and good-will by a mingled policy of conciliation and firmness. Having been elected to the Senate for the term ending March 3, 1877, he resigned the executive chair on the 30th of November, 1871, and took his seat as United States Senator on the 4th of December following.



John Clayton

POWELL CLAYTON.



AMONG those who accompanied William Penn in 1681 from England, to assist in the peaceful settlement of Pennsylvania, was William Clayton, who with his family settled in what now is Delaware county of that State. Sixth in descent from William was John Clayton, who married Ann, daughter of Captain George Clark, of the British army. To them, August 7, 1833, on the same spot that his ancestors for so many years had lived, was born Powell Clayton. He spent his youth on the paternal farm, which he did not leave until his twentieth year, when he entered the famous Military Academy of Captain Alden Partridge, at Bristol, Pennsylvania. Leaving that institution in 1854, he commenced the study of civil engineering at Wilmington, Delaware, under the auspices of Professor Sudler.

In 1855, Mr. Clayton emigrated to Kansas, where he soon attained such professional proficiency and repute as to be chosen, in 1859, by the people of Leavenworth, engineer and surveyor of that city. When Fort Sumter was fired on, the governor of Kansas ordered Captain Clayton, with the militia company which he commanded, into camp near Fort Leavenworth. When the call was made for volunteers by President Lincoln, the First Kansas Infantry was raised; Powell Clayton being mustered into the United States service as captain, May 29, 1861.

This regiment was immediately ordered to Missouri, and was assigned to the command of the lamented Lyon, under whose leadership it participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek. The gallantry exhibited by Captain Clayton's company, which lost forty-nine out of seventy-four men, received official recognition. Their commander was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and, soon after, the colonelcy of the same regiment was given him.

Colonel Clayton was ordered to Missouri, and finally joined the army of General S. R. Curtis, marching with him to Helena, Arkansas. The attack made on that city by the confederates, under General Holmes, resulted in their disastrous repulse, and prominent among the participants in this engagement were the regiments of the cavalry brigade commanded by Colonel Clayton. The march on Little Rock, Arkansas, by General Steele, which resulted in the capture of that capital, was participated in by Colonel Clayton, and shortly afterward he was assigned to the command of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

On the 25th of October, 1863, General Marmaduke appeared before Pine Bluff, and demanded its surrender. Colonel Clayton replied that, "if General Marmaduke desired Pine Bluff, he was at liberty to attempt its capture." This was followed by a furious attack with a force of four thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery. Clayton's command comprised six hundred men and nine pieces of artillery. He massed his little command in the court-house square, and with the aid of the ever-faithful freedmen, who had flocked to him by hundreds, he barricaded all the streets leading from the square with cotton-bales, leaving embrasures, from which his artillery swept the streets in every direction. The houses between these barricades were filled with sharpshooters, who from the windows commanded all the vacant space in front. The enemy frequently charged upon this position without effect, and after five hours' hard fighting, retreated in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field.

Shortly after this brilliant victory, Colonel Clayton made a movement, auxiliary to General Steele's march on Camden, in the direction of Monticello, Arkansas. At Mount Elba, on the Saline River, he had a combat with the rebel division of General Dockery, resulting in the utter defeat of the latter. Colonel Clayton returned to Pine Bluff with three hundred prisoners, three hundred horses, sixty wagons, and a confederate paymaster's chest containing sixty thousand dollars, as the substantial evidence of the completeness of his victory. These achievements caused President Lincoln, in August, 1864, to commission Colonel Clayton as a bri-

gadier-general. He remained in command of the post of Pine Bluff until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service.

Within a few months after the return of peace, General Clayton married Miss Ben A. McGraw, the daughter of an old citizen of Helena, and settled on a plantation in Jefferson county, Arkansas, near Pine Bluff. In 1867, the first organization of the Republican Party in Arkansas was effected, and when, in the same year, the question of a constitutional convention was submitted to the people, the first canvass in the State for the Republican Party was made by General Clayton. After the formation of a constitution, he was nominated for governor by the Republican State Convention that met at Little Rock, February, 1868. The campaign was very spirited, and resulted in the adoption of the State constitution, and the triumphant election of General Clayton.

The inaugural message of the new executive clearly evinced the appreciation which he entertained of the public wants. His recommendations in favor of a sound financial policy, free education for the masses, the development of the State's resources by the encouragement of internal improvements, and the passage of such laws as would protect the colored people in the enjoyment of all their rights, were promptly acted upon by the Legislature, whose members were unanimously Republican.

Immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly, the presidential canvass commenced, and its discussion caused the exhibition of the bad feeling that had been created by the attempt to legislate the "Yankee" ideas of free schools and railroads into Arkansas. In most of the counties in the State, Republican speakers were subjected to the most violent personal abuse, and in a short time, a system of terrorism was regularly organized, which, under the names of the "Ku Klux Klan" and the "Order of the White Camelia," sought the intimidation of Republicans in sufficient numbers to carry the State. A Republican member of Congress—James Hinds—was assassinated on his way to a Republican mass meeting. Two Republican members of the Legislature were similarly murdered. In each instance, the peaceable character of the victim rendered impossible any but a political cause, as the

reason for the outrage. Meetings of Republicans were dispersed by armed men, colored citizens were threatened with death if they attended such meetings, while the same fate was threatened white Republicans unless they left the State. Officers of the law attempting its execution were resisted, and in many instances assailed, while others were killed. Such was the condition of Arkansas during the presidential canvass, and from all quarters of the State arose a cry for protection.

On the day following the presidential election, Governor Clayton issued his proclamation, reciting the outrages that had been committed in certain counties, and declaring the latter under martial law. In order that the object of the proclamation might be more speedily secured, three brigades of State militia were authorized to be raised. Although, when this order was issued, the organization existed only "on paper," within twenty days thereafter the ranks were filled, and the commands under marching orders. Numerous encounters occurred between the militia and the Ku Klux, the most serious affray taking place at Centre Point, Sevier county, wherein the State troops lost one man killed and three wounded, while the Ku Klux lost eight killed and over twenty wounded and captured. While the militia were in active service, they subsisted upon the country, giving receipts for whatever was taken, payable by the State government, upon proof of the owner's loyalty thereto. After four months' service, during which time a large number of Ku Klux were arrested, convicted, and executed, the force was ordered to the State capital and there mustered out.

In the mean time, the State Legislature had met, and a law was passed confirming Governor Clayton's action in calling out the militia, and legalizing whatever had been done by virtue of the declaration of martial law. Before the militia had been disbanded, Generals Porter and Babcock, of the staff of the General-in-Chief of the Army, visited Arkansas, to examine into the operations of that force, and, after a full investigation, made a report approving the governor's course. The effect of the public announcement that Arkansas was one of the Southern States where respect to liberty, life, and property would be enforced by the strong arm of the law,

soon attracted attention to its vast mineral and agricultural resources, and a large immigration commenced pouring into the State.

The year 1870 witnessed the election in Arkansas for members of the Legislature, and such was the effect of Governor Clayton's administration of the State government upon the public mind that the vote for the Legislature showed a majority exceeding eight thousand for the Republican nominees. Immediately after the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1871, a caucus of the Republican members was held, that resulted in the unanimous nomination of Governor Clayton for the United States senatorship, and at the election on January 10, 1871, he was chosen to that position on the first ballot, receiving all the votes cast but fourteen.

Immediately after this election, it became evident that certain members of the lower House, elected as Republicans, were in fact quasi-Democrats, and five others were personal enemies of the governor. The Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Johnson, had been elected as a Republican, but subsequently had opposed the declaration of martial law and was regarded with great favor by the Democracy, who claimed that his discharge of the executive duties would be in accord with their views. The right of this officer to his position had been questioned in 1869, and the procedure in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was still undecided when the Legislature assembled in 1871. On account of the lack of confidence with which the Republicans regarded Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, Governor Clayton had promised his own friends that, if the court decided in favor of Johnson's right to the lieutenant-governorship, then he would not vacate the executive chair.

The personal enemies of Clayton, and the Democracy in the Legislature, finding that it was certain he would not accept the senatorship in the event of Johnson's retention in office, concocted an impeachment of the governor, and while Johnson's trial was still pending, articles of impeachment were accordingly introduced into the lower House, and adopted. The object of this move was to secure the suspension of Governor Clayton from office, the duties of which position, it was hoped, would then devolve upon Lieutenant-Governor Johnson. The managers appointed by the House to

Other impeachment managers having been appointed, all Democrats, made a report that they could not procure any testimony in support of the charges against Governor Clayton, and they therefore moved that the articles of impeachment be dismissed. This report was adopted by a large majority, and on the same day Governor Clayton resigned his Senatorship, basing his action upon the fact that his vacation of the executive chair would leave therein Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, whose case had been decided in his favor a few days before. Considerable time elapsed, when, on March 13th, Hon. R. J. T. White, Secretary of State, resigned. Upon the same day Lieutenant-Governor Johnson tendered his resignation, and was immediately after appointed to the vacant Secretaryship of State. The State Senate thereupon elected Hon. O. A. Hadley President of the Senate, a gentleman in every way popular with the Republican party. The day following witnessed the meeting of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator, and each house on the first ballot re-elected Governor Clayton. He immediately resigned his executive position, and, March 25, 1871, took his seat in the United States Senate.

On the 9th of January, 1872, Mr. Scott, from the Joint Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, reported to the Senate, that in the prosecution of their inquiries the testimony of certain witnesses tended to impeach the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton. The Senate thereupon appointed a select committee of three to investigate and report upon the charges. After a long and laborious investigation, a majority of the committee, on the 24th of March, 1873, reported a resolution that the charges were not sustained. This was adopted by a vote of thirty three yeas to six nays.



Henry Cooper

HENRY COOPER.



HENRY COOPER was born in Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, August 22, 1827. He was educated at Jackson College, graduating August 11, 1847. He studied for the bar, to which he was admitted in August, 1849, and commenced the practice in Shelbyville, Tennessee, January 1, 1850. He was married, November 19, 1850, to Miss Ann Strickler, who, with five children, constitutes his family.

In 1853, Mr. Cooper was nominated by the convention of the Whig Party of his district as a candidate for representative in the Legislature from the counties of Bedford and Rutherford, and in the following August was triumphantly elected, receiving a much larger majority than the other Whig candidates in the district. He was not a candidate in the next election, the Know-Nothing Party having arisen in the mean time, of which he was not a member, as he disapproved of all secret political societies. In 1857, Mr. Cooper was again nominated for the Legislature, and, after a very exciting canvass, was elected over a very popular opponent.

In 1860, he was elected by the State Convention as a delegate to the National Convention of the Union Party, held at Baltimore, in which he supported the Hon. John Bell, who was then nominated for the Presidency. In the struggle which ensued, culminating in the civil war, Mr. Cooper was a firm and devoted friend of the Union. He did all in his power to prevent the secession of his State; and when Tennessee joined in the rebellion, he determined not to follow her, but to maintain his allegiance to the Federal Union. His devotion to his country, as embodied in the Constitution and the Union of the States, is evident from an expression in one of his speeches to the people, in which he said, "I would rather leave my children the inheritance of such a government as I have enjoyed, with all its blessings of political and religious freedom, than to leave them the wealth of the Indies."

After the occupation of the State by the national troops, Mr. Cooper was called to the bench as judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. This position he continued to hold, although he made several attempts to resign, until January, 1867, when his resignation was accepted. While on the bench, many of the questions growing out of the war came before him for adjudication; among others, the constitutionality of the law limiting the elective franchise, and the legal status of contracts growing out of the use as a circulating medium of confederate treasury notes. His decision in both cases was reversed by the Supreme Court of the State. His decision in the last case—that of confederate money—was afterward sustained, in an analogous case, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In February, 1866, Mr. Cooper was made president of the first State Convention of the Union Conservative Party. In September, 1866, he accepted a professorship in the law-school of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in which he continued until June, 1868, when he resigned and removed to Nashville, where he resumed the practice of law. In the reorganization of the State, he favored a liberal policy to all who had adhered to the Southern cause; and in public speeches urged universal amnesty as the surest and safest way to a true and lasting peace.

In July, 1869, while absent from home on professional business, he was nominated by the Democratic and Conservative party as a candidate for the State Senate, from the county of Davidson, and was elected by a majority of twenty-five hundred. In the Legislature to which he was thus elected there occurred a most exciting contest for the United States Senatorship, ex-President Andrew Johnson being the most prominent candidate. Mr. Cooper was elected, and took his seat March 4, 1871, for the term ending in 1877.

He is now identified with the Democratic Party; but those who know him best believe that he will not hesitate to act with any other party whose policy he believes will better subserve the public interest. It is expected that he will act independently, and do that which he believes will soonest restore the whole people to fraternal feeling.



W. H. & C. 15 N. 2nd St. N.Y.

W. H. Davis

HENRY G. DAVIS.



HENRY G. DAVIS was born in Howard County, Maryland, November 16, 1823. Losing his father when quite young, he was for years occupied in severe manual labor to aid in the maintenance of his widowed mother and younger brothers. He enjoyed only limited advantages of schools, which, however, he improved to the utmost. In 1843 he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as brakeman, and was from this position advanced to be conductor, assistant superintendent of trains, and agent at Piedmont.

In 1858 he became President of the Piedmont Savings Bank; about the same time he formed a partnership with his brothers in the lumber and coal trade. He was successful as a financier, and established a large and prosperous business.

During the late civil war he sympathized with the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, taking, however, but little part in public affairs. His first prominent appearance in politics was in 1865, when he was elected as a Democrat from Hampshire County to the Virginia House of Delegates, in which he served on the Finance Committee. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In the autumn of that year he was elected to the Senate of West Virginia from a district which had previously gone Republican by large majorities—"overcoming," said the Baltimore "Sun," "by his popularity and energy a large vote which was counted against him when he entered the contest." On the same occasion the Martinsburg "New Era" said: "Mr. Davis has no one to thank for his election: it is attributable alone to his own indomitable will and indefatigable labors. Without any experience as a public speaker, he yet met his opponents on

the stump, and in every instance came off best. He is a courteous gentleman, of unsullied honor, of incorruptible integrity, and promising ability as a financier, second to none in the State."

In 1870 Mr. Davis was re-elected to the State Senate by an increased majority, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance. While holding this position he was elected to the Senate of the United States. On the occurrence of that event the Wheeling "Register" said: "He is a representative of the class of 'self-made men,' and owes the position he has attained to his own native ability and force of character. There are very few public men indeed who have surmounted as many obstacles and achieved as many successes as has Mr. Davis."

Taking his seat in the Senate on the fourth of March, 1871, Mr. Davis at once applied himself with assiduity to the duties of his position. He was, at the opening of the Forty-third Congress, appointed on the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Claims. He brought to the discharge of his duties a practical ability and unquestionable fidelity to the interests of his State.

A leading journal of West Virginia, which was not friendly to Mr. Davis's Senatorial aspirations, said, after more than two years of his term had elapsed:

"It gives us not only great pleasure to attest his devotion to the great principles of Democratic free government, but also to bear testimony to his watchful care over all legislation likely to bear upon the interests of his constituency. . . . It is highly complimentary to his talents and aptitude, that in so short an experience he has attained to a very influential position in the gravest deliberative body known to our system of government."

The Wheeling "Register" of March 15, 1873, after noting the appointment of Mr. Davis upon the Committee on Appropriations, one of the most important standing committees of the Senate, said: "It gives us pleasure to note the fact that there are none of the new members of the Senate who are more esteemed than he by his fellow-Senators, and few who have acquired so much influence in a quiet and unostentatious way."



T. F. I. 1860

T. F. I.

THOMAS W. FERRY.



THOMAS W. FERRY was born in Mackinaw, Michigan, June 1, 1827. His father, Rev. William M. Ferry, emigrated from Massachusetts to Michigan in 1822, and established the Mackinaw Mission, which, under his management, was very successful until it was terminated by the removal of the Indians further West. After this event he made a tour of Lake Michigan, in an open boat, to determine where he should make his future home. He visited Chicago, then only a military outpost, and many other places, and finally located at Grand Haven, Michigan. Here he established his family, building the first frame house erected in that city.

Possessed of great physical endurance, strength of mind, and force of will, the pioneer preacher turned his attention to developing the natural resources of the region. He immediately began operations in the lumber business, which soon reached large proportions. With the aid of his four sons he erected mills, built vessels for transportation, and made Grand Haven an important source of the lumber trade for Chicago and vicinity. A business partnership with a father so energetic, thorough, and successful had a tendency to develop sterling traits of character in his sons. When the war broke out two of them entered the army, one of whom, Major N. H. Ferry, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, fell at Gettysburg, shot through the head while bravely leading his command.

Thomas W. Ferry's first political associations were with the Whigs, by whom he was elected to the Legislature of Michigan in 1857. After the disintegration of the Whig party he became a Republican, and as such was elected to the State Senate in 1857, serving two years. He soon became an active and influential

member of the Republican party. For a period of eight years he served on the Republican State Central Committees of Michigan. In 1860 he was a member and one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency.

In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In this Congress he was appointed upon three Committees: Post-offices and Post-Roads, Militia, and the War Debts of the Loyal States. He was the first to move successfully in securing appropriations for harbors on Lake Michigan, and obtained the passage of other important measures for developing the resources and promoting the commerce of his State.

Mr. Ferry was re-elected to Congress for his second term by a majority of more than seven thousand votes. In the Fortieth Congress he was re-appointed on the Post-office Committee, and was placed on the important Committee on Naval Affairs. A Washington correspondent said: "Mr. Ferry is the hardest worker in the Post-office Committee. The Department places him next to Colfax in connection with our mail system." He did much to increase mail facilities for the region which he represented. When he entered Congress, in 1864, there was only a weekly mail from Grand Haven to Traverse City. Now there is a daily lake-shore mail, a daily mail by steamers, a daily interior mail from Grand Rapids to Traverse City, and a daily mail to Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Joseph.

Mr. Ferry was Chairman of a Sub-Committee to visit New York to examine the old Post-office, and report upon the necessity of a new one. Speaking of the result of this investigation as laid before the House by Mr. Ferry, the New York *Herald* said: "The report is an interesting and instructive document. Mr. Ferry takes a broad and statesmanlike view of the wonderful progress and future grandeur of this metropolis, and urges the erection of an edifice which in point of architecture and completeness will do honor to the Republic and to her greatest city."

He was influential in defeating the passage of a bill establishing

low tariff on lumber coming from Canada. In a speech on this measure Mr. Ferry said: "Are we under any obligation to pursue so generous a policy as is proposed by the Committee toward Canada? What has she done to merit this liberal treatment? What has been the experience of the past years of our sanguinary war? Did she lend the aid of her sympathy and good-will, most cheaply given, which would have been gladly received? No, sir; she preferred to offer her soil as an asylum for plotters, conspirators, and traitors against the life of this Government. The treatment we have given Canada deserved her encouragement in the hour of our peril. Her press and voices should have been raised to conciliate England, to remind her that in the veins of this great people, battling for life and liberty, there ran the blood of her own sons, and that her hand should be stayed against a contest so righteous as putting down a rebellion founded on human slavery. We fought alone, under the sneers and jeers of both England and Canada, and crowned our victory with universal liberty, and vindicated the rights of humanity."

When the tax-bill was under consideration Mr. Ferry made a successful argument in favor of exempting breadstuffs and lumber from the tax. "It harmonizes," said he, "with the theory of that legislation which generously grants a free homestead to the poor settler who, for want of means, would otherwise roam homeless and a wanderer throughout the land. Freeing lumber from taxation lessens its cost and cheapens the shelter of the homestead. Releasing breadstuffs from taxation reduces the cost of the primal food of the primal poverty-stricken settler. With a free home, a free shelter, and free food, the staple and necessary conditions of livelihood are protected, and the poorer classes of the community befriended by a considerate Government. With such protection and such a start in life, failure to rise above the misfortunes which hover around the more dependent classes of citizenship must be chargeable to personal inefficiency rather than to legislative authority."

Re-elected for the third time, in the Forty-first Congress Mr. Ferry remained on the Committees on Post-offices and Naval

Affairs, and was appointed on the Committee on Rules. He frequently addressed the House on important subjects of legislation. Pending the Indian Appropriation Bill, he delivered a speech replete with philanthropic views, in the conclusion of which he said :

“ It is the verification of what is known to be true by those who best understand the habits and character of the Indian that, naturally hospitable, generous, and just, dividing with friends so long as they have any thing to share, they become shy, treacherous, and murderous when their hospitality is violated, their generosity outraged, and the smoke of peace returned by cruelty and the torch of desolation. No wonder that such treatment causes the pipe to be changed into the tomahawk. Then the cry is, ‘ Indian treachery ! ’ ‘ Wanton massacre ! ’ to be succeeded by organized military forces for devastation and annihilation.”

Mr. Ferry was re-elected a Representative from Michigan to the Forty-second Congress, but before taking his seat was elected to the Senate of the United States, the successor of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, for the term of six years from March 4, 1871. He was placed on the Committees of Finance, Post-offices, and the District of Columbia. At the beginning of the Forty-third Congress he was also made Chairman of the Committee on Rules. On that occasion the *New York Times*, referring to the new Committees of the Senate, said, “ Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, succeeds Mr. Pomeroy as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, a place seldom accorded to one so young in service, but for which Mr. Ferry’s ability as a presiding officer has shown him to be abundantly qualified.” Mr. Ferry was frequently called by the Vice-President to occupy the chair, in which position he displayed rare knowledge of parliamentary law and skill in the discharge of such delicate and responsible duties.

His first speech in the Senate was upon the Chicago Relief Bill. Present during the Chicago fire, he offered and sold his own lumber at ante-fire prices at great pecuniary sacrifice, and thus succeeded in effectually breaking a “ ring ” formed for the purpose of putting up the price of lumber on the sufferers. In the Senate, when it was

proposed by the Chicago Relief Bill to strike at the lumber interests of Michigan, which State had also largely suffered by fire, he deemed it his duty to rise above personal sympathy in defense of the interests of his constituents by opposing the bill in the form of relief proposed. His efforts in this debate had much to do in breaking the precedent established by the Portland Relief Bill, the good results of which were more apparent after the Boston fire.

In a discussion which occurred May 13, 1872, on a proposition to pay a mechanic in the navy yard for the use by the Government of his valuable inventions, certain Senators opposed the measure for the reason that the inventor was in the employ of the Government; but Mr. Ferry addressed the Senate earnestly in favor of it, maintaining that "the Government should not, because it employs an individual, deprive him of some share of the fruits of his mind and his genius. The results of such a policy, if pursued, will be that mechanics will follow in the old ruts; in other words, there will be no stimulus to invention, and their employment will be just such as those who preceded them."

Mr. Ferry introduced a resolution to set apart the Island of Mackinac as "a national public park for health, comfort, and pleasure, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." He advocated this resolution in an eloquent speech, in which he said:

"We cannot too early or too surely arrest and preserve from decay relics of national history or fame. We owe it to ourselves and to the future to grasp, and fix in some form to hand down to posterity, all points or incidents of historic value which serve to illustrate the march of the nation. I would add this example in perpetuity of that worthy record, that this, with other national memorials, may not perish, but brighten with the lapse of time."

During the discussion of the Caldwell case in March, 1873, an amendment having been proposed to the resolution of the Committee declaring the seat vacant, that Mr. Caldwell, instead, be expelled, Mr. Ferry offered an amendment by which a vote could be taken upon the original resolution questioning the validity of the election, substantially as reported by the Committee, and which

had been so long and ably discussed. Maintaining with much force of reasoning the importance of such a direct vote, he said :

“The pivotal idea upon which the whole debate has ranged has been the effect which bribery has upon the election of a Senator. It is due to the Senate and to the country that this debate should be allowed to crystallize into a vote upon the merits of the question. The gravity of the case demands that a precedent should be established by the solemn judgment of the Senate upon the simple question of the Committee at issue, otherwise the debate is substantially a waste, so far as the recorded opinion of this body is concerned. What more opportune moment could be afforded for the dispassionate discharge of a constitutional duty ? Although no advocate of the hackneyed shibboleth of ‘State rights,’ I do entertain due respect for State sovereignty, and believe now is the time for the Senate to mark the boundary between Federal and State elective jurisdiction. Our associates over the way have divided in the expression of their views, and thrown down the gauntlet for equal abandonment of political affiliations on this side of the Chamber in the determination of a high constitutional question. Partisan strife is wholly at rest. Survey the national horizon, and not a speck as big as a man’s hand indicates the approach, much less prevalence, of political antagonisms. The heat and eximinations of party zeal have subsided into the cool and respectful amenities of citizen fellowship.

“Is it not the time and place, and would we not be recreant to our duty, if we did not rise above the politician into the domain of official dignity to hail this auspicious occasion when we can pronounce the clear, enlightened judgment of the statesman in the exalted forum of the American Senate ? ”

The senatorial career of Mr. Ferry, but recently begun, is a fulfillment of the promise of his successful service in the House. His speeches show him to be a careful observer of current events, and a diligent student of political science. As a citizen, he takes a deep interest in all moral and benevolent enterprises.



Engr. by H. E. Hall & Sons 62 Fulton St. N.Y.

P. W. Hitchcock

PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK.



PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK was born at New Lebanon, New York, November 30, 1831. His ancestors were English, who settled in New England in early colonial days. He obtained a liberal education, graduating at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1855. He then studied law, and removed to Nebraska in the spring of 1857. In these early days he was an active member of the Omaha Library and Debating Society. Although modest and unobtrusive in manner, and by no means boisterous or aggressive, he gave evidence of possessing superior qualities as a debater and extemporaneous speaker.

Engaging actively in the business of real estate and the practice of law, he at the same time took a deep interest in politics, and was ranked as a leading abolitionist. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Nebraska. He aided in establishing the first Republican newspaper in the State, and as a constant contributor to its columns did much to mold public sentiment in the infant commonwealth. He was a member of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860. He was appointed United States Marshal in 1861, and held the office until 1864, when he was elected as Territorial Delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In that Congress he took a deep interest in public lands, Indian affairs, and other subjects of vital concern to the Territory which he represented. On the admission of Nebraska as a State he was appointed Surveyor-General, which position he held two years. He was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. John M. Thayer, for the term commencing March 4, 1871. "He is," said the "Omaha Republican," on this occasion, "a faithful friend, and an outspoken and honorable opponent; ever true to his promises, and universally esteemed as an

honorable and valuable citizen ; a thorough Republican, a vigorous and effective worker, of the most correct personal habits, and will serve the State and nation with credit and fidelity in the lofty position to which he has been elected."

In the Senate Mr. Hitchcock served on the Committee on Territories, the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. His addresses in the Senate, though not frequent, are always forcible and effective. Having proposed an amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill to afford greater facility for presenting claims for compensation for depredations committed by the Indians, he supported the measure by a speech, of which the following are the closing paragraphs :


"Sir, the tenderness toward the Indian of these philanthropic gentlemen is equal to the patriotism of Artemus Ward, who was willing all his wife's relatives should be drafted into the army. They insist that every body but themselves should be kind to the Indian. Having driven him out of the eastern portion of this country with fire and sword, they ask that we shall take him and keep him, and are quite shocked that we are disposed to object to his little eccentricities of stealing and destroying our property and scalping our wives and children. They talk flippantly about western men wronging and driving out the Indian and stealing his land. What title to their lands (as against Indians) have our eastern friends that we have not to ours? Possession to stolen property, be it long or short, gives no title. The fact that they have held their lands longer than we only makes their sin against the Indian (the real owner, according to their view) the greater.

"Sir, when they reconvey to the Indians the rich fields and green meadows of the East ; when Plymouth Rock, and Manhattan Island, and Bunker Hill are returned once again to their 'original proprietors ;' when the bloody pages of the early history of our country are blotted from the records, then, and not till then, can our Eastern friends wrap themselves in the mantle of 'self-righteousness' and lecture us of the West for our sins against the Indians."



John W. Johnston

JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

OHN W. JOHNSTON was born at Abingdon, Virginia, September 9, 1818. His father, who lived but about a year after marriage, was an eminent physician, a brother of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate Army, and the son of Judge Peter Johnston, who served through the whole of the Revolutionary War, attached to Lee's legion. On the mother's side the subject of this sketch is the grand-nephew of General William Campbell, who commanded the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain, and on the father's side a grand-nephew of Patrick Henry.

Young Johnston in early life gave evidence of an active temperament, and manifested great anxiety to acquire knowledge. He received the rudiments of his education at the Abingdon Academy. At the age of fifteen he had prepared himself for college, and on horseback and alone he traveled from Abingdon to Columbia, South Carolina, where he entered South Carolina College, in which he studied about four years, but left without graduating. While at college he was a diligent student, and held a good position in his classes.

After leaving the South Carolina College he entered the University of Virginia, where he devoted one session to the study of law. He then completed his legal education in the law-office of his uncle, Hon. Beverly R. Johnston, one of the most eminent lawyers of the South. In the year 1839, when in his twenty-first year, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately removed to Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, Virginia, where he opened an office and commenced an active and successful career in the practice of law.

In 1841 he married Miss Nicketti B. Floyd, youngest daughter of Governor Floyd, and sister of John B. Floyd, who was Secretary of War under Mr. Buchanan. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for two years, but took little part in the proceedings of that body, and declined a re-election. In 1850 he was elected President of the North-western Bank of Virginia, which was located at Jeffersonville. He served in this position for eight years, when he resigned and removed to Abingdon, his present residence. Here he continued in the practice of his profession, principally in the same Courts as before, conducting a business which had become very large and lucrative.

He was a Democrat before the war, and when hostilities commenced warmly espoused the cause of the South. After the war his disabilities were removed without his knowledge through the kind intervention of an officer of the United States Army, with whom he had become acquainted. General Stoneman appointed him Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Virginia, and while holding that office he was elected to the Senate of the United States as a representative of the Conservative element of his State.

Admitted to his seat in the Senate January 28, 1870, during the remainder of the Forty-first Congress Mr. Johnston took an active part in the debates on the original and supplemental Enforcement bills, speaking earnestly against both measures. He also resisted the passage of the Naturalization bill, and was quite vigorous in his efforts in favor of the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the Internal Revenue system, of which, in his speech of January 26, 1871, he said :

It is not equal in its operation, but bears with almost destructive weight upon some parts of the country and some important interests. It is badly administered, and cannot well be otherwise. It is demoralizing in its effects, and tends to weaken the respect of the people for the Government and lessen their inclination to obey the laws; and it extends the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, extends the powers of the General Government, swells the already too great patronage of the Executive, is fatal to the individual liberties of the people, and destroys the constitutional rights of the States.



John A. Soguen

JOHN A. LOGAN.



JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Jackson County, Illinois, February 9, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland to Illinois in 1823; his mother, Elizabeth Jenkins, was a Tennessean. He was indebted for his early education to his father, and to such teachers as chanced to remain for brief periods in the new settlement.

At the commencement of the Mexican war young Logan volunteered, and was chosen Lieutenant in a company of the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and was for some time adjutant of his regiment. On his return home, in the fall of 1848, he commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, Esq., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County. He attended a course of law lectures in Louisville, and having received his diploma in 1857, he commenced the practice of his profession with his uncle. By his popular manners and rare abilities he soon won his way to a high place in public esteem, and was, in 1852, elected Prosecuting-Attorney of the Third Judicial District. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1856 he was a presidential elector. In 1858 he was elected by the Democrats as a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected in 1860. In the Presidential campaign of this year he ardently advocated the election of Mr. Douglas; nevertheless, on the first intimation of coming trouble from the South, Mr. Logan did not hesitate to declare that in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated."

When in Washington, in attendance on the called session of Con-

gress, in July, 1861, Mr. Logan joined the troops that were marching to meet the enemy. He fought in the ranks at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was among the last to leave the field. Returning to his home, he announced to his constituents the determination to enter the service of the country, for the defence of the "old blood-stained flag."

His stirring and patriotic eloquence rallied multitudes of volunteers; and on the 13th of September, 1861, the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized and ready to take the field, under command of Colonel Logan. The regiment was attached to General McClelland's Brigade. Its first experience in battle was at Belmont, where Colonel Logan had his horse shot under him. And here he assisted materially in preventing the capture of a part of General McClelland's command by leading his men in a bayonet charge, breaking the enemy's line, and opening the way for the force that was being surrounded. He led his regiment in the attack upon Fort Henry. While gallantly leading his men in the assault on Fort Donelson, he received a severe wound, which disabled him for some time from active service. Reporting again for duty to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, he was, in March, 1862, made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth; and subsequently was given command at Jackson, Tennessee, with instructions to guard the railroad communications.

His numerous friends and old constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1862, as representative for the State at large; but he replied to their importunities with these glowing words of patriotism:

"In reply I would most respectfully remind you that a compliance with your request on my part would be a departure from the settled resolution with which I resumed my sword in defence and for the perpetuity of a Government the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy, if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed. In making this reply, I feel that it is unnecessary to en-

large upon what were, or are, or may hereafter be, my political views, but would simply state that politics, of every grade and character whatsoever, are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the Constitution and life of the Republic—which I shall never cease to adore—are in danger. I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment for the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power.

“No! I am to-day a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away.

“Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established.

“Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interests it may affect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now, for we are at war for the preservation of the Union. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented for ever.

“If the South by her malignant treachery has imperilled all that made her great and wealthy, and it was to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition.”

In Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, General Logan commanded the third division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, exhibiting a skill and bravery which led to his promotion as Major-General of Volunteers, dating from November

26, 1862. He took an active part in the movement on Vicksburg; the seven steamboats which ran the batteries there with supplies were manned exclusively by men from his command of his own selection. We subsequently see him contributing to the victory at Port Gibson, saving the day by his personal valor at the battle of Raymond, participating in the defeat of the rebels at Jackson, and taking a prominent part in the battle at Champion Hill.

General Grant, in his report of the last mentioned battle, uses the following language: "Logan rode up at this time, and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy, he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force." Which suggestions were acted upon and fully realized.

In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on the 25th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the surrendered city, and he was made its Military Governor. The Seventeenth Army Corps honored him by the presentation of a gold medal inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which his heroism and generalship had been distinguished.

He succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in November, 1863, and during the following winter had his head-quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. In May, 1864, he joined the Grand Army, which, under General Sherman, was preparing for its march into Georgia. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement at Resaca, and participated in the battle which ensued, with Wood's Division, charging and capturing the enemy's lines of works between the fort and the river. At Dallas, on the 23d of May, he met and repulsed Hardee's veterans. The next day, while pointing out to Generals Sherman and McPherson the position of the enemy, he was again wounded by a shot through the left arm; nevertheless he continued in the field, carrying his arm in a sling. At Kenesaw Mountain he drove the enemy from his line of works, and on the 27th of June made a desperate assault against the impregnable face of Little Kenesaw.

At the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, in the hottest of the fight, Logan was informed of the fall of his beloved commander, General McPherson, in another part of the field. Assuming command, General Logan dashed impetuously along the lines, shouting, "McPherson and revenge." The effect was electrical, and thousands of rebels slain on that sanguinary field attested the love of the Union soldiers for their dead commander, and their enthusiastic imitation of the valor of his successor.

General Sherman, in his report, speaking of the death of General McPherson, says: "General Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division." And in his letter of August 16th, to General Halleck, General Sherman said: "General Logan fought that battle out as required, unaided save by a small brigade sent by my orders." On the 28th of July he fought the battle of Ezra Chapel, where, in the language of General Sherman, "He commanded in person, and that corps, as heretofore reported, repulsed the rebel army completely." He was efficient in the remaining battles until after the fall of Atlanta, when his troops being ordered into camp for a season of respite, he went North and spent a few months in stumping the Western States during the Presidential campaign of 1864. His troops forming a part of Sherman's Grand Army in its march to the sea, General Logan rejoined them at Savannah, Georgia.

From Savannah he marched with his corps through the Carolinas, actively participating in the battle of Benton's Cross Roads or Mill Creek. After Johnson's surrender, he marched with his veterans to Washington, and took part in the great review of the victorious Union armies on the 23d of May. On the same day he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. As soon as active duty in the field was over, he at once tendered his resignation, stating he did not desire to draw pay when not in active service.

He was offered the position of Minister to Mexico in 1865, but

declined the honor. He was in 1866 elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, from the State at large, receiving 203,045 votes against 147,058 given for his Democratic opponent. He immediately occupied a position of influence in the House of Representatives, to which his previous experience, his acknowledged ability, and his success as a civilian and a soldier entitled him. He opposed the pretensions of President Johnson, and as one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives aided in conducting the Impeachment trial.

Re-elected to the Forty-first Congress he was made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In this capacity he rendered great service to the country by bringing forward and securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He advocated this measure March 10, 1870, in an able and elaborate speech, in which he presented a convincing array of facts and arguments. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of this measure, which is another illustration that

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

Mr. Logan was re-elected Representative from the State at large to the Forty-second Congress, but before that Congress convened he was chosen by the Legislature a Senator of the United States for the term commencing March 4, 1871. In the Senate he has fully sustained the high reputation gained by long and successful service in the House. He cordially sustained the administration of President Grant, and one of the most eloquent and able of his efforts in the Senate was made June 3, 1872, in "Vindication of the President" against the attack of Mr. Sumner. He was chosen by the Senate Chairman of the Military Committee, to succeed Vice-President Wilson.

General Logan's career as a soldier, a politician, and a statesman has been unusually brilliant. From his impetuous personal bravery on the field of battle he was styled "The Murat of the Union Army." In Congress his career has been no less successful and distinguished.



J. M. Howard

THOMAS M. NORWOOD.



THOMAS MANSON NORWOOD was born in Talbot County, Georgia, April 26, 1830. His father was Caleb M. Norwood, born in Blount County, Tennessee, and his mother was Jane Manson, a native of South Carolina. His father removed to Talbot County, Georgia, in 1829, and thence to Culloden, Monroe County, Georgia, in 1836. This village was the seat of two academies, and was the center of a community of great wealth and high intellectual and moral culture. Mr. Norwood was placed under the tuition of Marvin Massey Mason, principal of one of the academies of the town, where he remained until he was prepared to enter on a collegiate course. His father at this time submitted to him the alternative of a collegiate education or a patrimony at his majority. He without hesitation chose the former, and in the summer of 1847 entered Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, then presided over by Judge A. B. Longstreet, and graduated in the summer of 1850 under the presidency of Bishop George F. Pierce. After graduation he took charge of a school, which he conducted for one year. In September, 1851, he, with Claudius C. Wilson, late brigadier-general in the Confederate army, commenced the study of law at Culloden, in the office of James M. Smith, now Governor of Georgia. In February, 1852, they were admitted by the Superior Court of Monroe County to practice law, and immediately went to Savannah, Georgia, where they opened a law office in partnership.

In June, 1853, Mr. Norwood was married to Miss Anna M. Hendree, of Richmond, Virginia. He carried on his law practice prosperously for a number of years, but at the breaking out of the civil war the partnership was dissolved, one of the partners going into the military and the other into the civil service of the Con-

federate States. In 1861 Mr. Norwood was elected a member of the Legislature of Georgia, in which he served two years. In March, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Chatham Artillery, in the service of the Confederate States, but was soon discharged by reason of an injury which disabled him from active duty.

After the war Mr. Norwood resumed the practice of law in Savannah. He took an active part as a Democrat in the election held in Georgia, in April, 1868, in opposition to the adoption of the State Constitution under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. He was appointed alternate Democratic elector for the State at large in 1868, on the Seymour and Blair ticket.

In November, 1871, he was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat for the term ending March 4, 1877. His seat was contested by Foster Blodgett, but in the decision of the question there was no division of opinion in favor of the right of Mr. Norwood to the seat, and he was admitted, December 19, 1871. Taking his seat in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Norwood at once devoted himself with assiduity to the public business.



James A. Kelly

JAMES K. KELLY.



HE ancestors of the subject of this sketch, both paternal and maternal, emigrated from the north of Ireland in the early part of the last century, and settled in Lancaster county, in the province of Pennsylvania. Here his grandfather, Colonel John Kelly, was born in the year 1744, and lived until about the year 1773, when he removed with his young wife to that portion of Northumberland county known as Buffalo Valley, and subsequently embraced within the limits of Snyder county. This was then an almost unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by a few resolute and daring adventurers, who braved alike the privations of a new country and the hostilities of the Indians, far more numerous than they. Tradition and story have chronicled the heroic deeds and adventures of Colonel Kelly, in Indian warfare in the valley of the Susquehanna. He also participated in the revolutionary war; and, as a major, commanded a detachment of Pennsylvania militia in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Returning to his home in Buffalo Valley, he lived there the quiet life of a farmer, beloved and honored by all who knew him, and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

In that valley, John Kelly, the father of Senator Kelly, was born in the year 1774, and also became a farmer. When about forty years of age, he was united in marriage with Anne Caldwell, of Northumberland county, a woman of more than ordinary mental endowments and strength of will. Soon after their marriage, they removed to George's Valley, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where their second son, James K. Kelly, the subject of this notice, was born on the 16th day of February, 1819. Losing his mother by

death in his early boyhood, he was left with two brothers and three sisters to the care of an indulgent father, and remained at home until he was about fifteen years of age. In the mean while he went part of the time to a country school, which he alternated with such work as a boy could do upon his father's farm. At that age he was sent to the Milton Academy, a classical school then favorably known throughout the State of Pennsylvania. There, and at the Lewisburg Academy, he remained about three years, making such proficiency in his classical and mathematical studies that he was prepared to enter the junior class at Princeton College in the year 1837, and graduated at that institution in the class of 1839. At the close of the year 1839, Mr. Kelly commenced the study of law, in the law school attached to Dickinson College, under the care and instruction of Hon. John Reed, of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1842. The same year he commenced the practice of law in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where he resided until the spring of 1849. During the last year of Governor David R. Porter's administration, he was appointed to, and held, the office of deputy attorney-general for Juniata county, and, upon the accession of Francis R. Shunk to the office of governor, Mr. Kelly was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county of Mifflin, in which he resided; and held the office until the death of Governor Shunk.

Filled with a spirit of adventure, in the spring of 1849, Mr. Kelly, in company with twelve other young men, left Pennsylvania for California. Going from Lewistown by stage to Pittsburg, they there took passage by steamboat to New-Orleans, and thence by sailing vessel to Vera Cruz. On horseback they crossed over the Mexican Republic to San Blas, on the Pacific coast, and there found a Mexican vessel bound for San Francisco. On this they took passage for California, and landed in San Francisco on the 7th of July, 1849. Like nearly every other adventurer to the land of gold, Mr. Kelly went to the mines, and with pick and shovel worked hard in delving for gold at Murphy's diggings, in Calaveras county. Here he mined until December of that year, when he went to San Francisco, and again began the practice of law. In the spring of 1851,

he went to Oregon, where he has since continued to reside, practicing his profession with much success. In December, 1852, the Legislative Assembly of Oregon elected three members of the bar a board of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for that territory. Of this commission, Mr. Kelly was the chairman, his associates being Hon. R. P. Boise and Hon. D. R. Bigelow. In June, 1853, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of A. L. Lovejoy, of Clackamas county; and again, in 1854, he was reelected to the same office for the term of three years. During this term he was twice chosen president of the council.

In the fall of 1855, doubtless by preconcerted action, Indian hostilities commenced throughout both Oregon and Washington territories, in which nearly every Indian tribe within their borders was arrayed against the white population. A proclamation was issued by Governor Curry, calling for volunteers to defend the settlements from the hostile savages. Mr. Kelly, among others, responding to the call, volunteered, and was elected captain of Company C, First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers. In October, his company marched across the Cascade Mountains, and joined other companies of the same regiment, in Eastern Oregon, where, in organizing, Hon. J. W. Nesmith, late United States Senator from Oregon, was elected colonel, and Mr. Kelly lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Colonel Nesmith, taking five companies, marched to the scene of hostilities in the Yakima Valley, in Washington Territory, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly to proceed with the other five companies to the valley of Walla Walla. While encamped on the Walla Walla River among the hostile Indians, the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, numbering about two hundred, was attacked by the combined forces of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla tribes of Indians, numbering not less than five or six hundred warriors, well mounted on fleet ponies. For three days the fight was continued, when the Indians, after sustaining heavy losses, were driven at all points, and fled precipitately beyond and north of Snake River, and scattered in all directions, leaving the Oregon volunteers in the undisputed possession of the whole coun-

try south of that river. By this action, attended with considerable loss to the Oregon volunteers, the hostile Indians in the valleys of Walla Walla and Umatilla were thoroughly subdued, and have since remained at peace with the white inhabitants. In the spring of 1856, the first regiment of mounted volunteers was mustered out of service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly returned to his home in Oregon City and resumed the practice of law. In 1857, he was elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Oregon, and took an active part in the labors and deliberations of that body. In 1860, he was elected a State Senator, and as such served four years in the Legislative Assembly of Oregon.

On the 27th of November, 1863, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Mary B. Millar, of Oregon, a daughter of the late Reverend James P. Millar, of Argyle, Washington county, New-York, where she was born. In 1864, Mr. Kelly was nominated by the Democratic State Convention their candidate for Congress; and although at the time no hopes of his election were entertained either by Mr. Kelly or the members of the convention, yet he made a canvass of the whole State with his opponent, Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, and greatly reduced the Republican majority of the former election. In 1866, he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Oregon, and was, according to the official count, defeated by two hundred and seventy-seven votes, although the majority against him was less than that number, being increased by the fraudulent rejection of many votes given in his favor.

On the 20th of September, 1870, Mr. Kelly was elected by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, United States Senator for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1871. On taking his seat, he was appointed by the Senate a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

MATT W. RANSOM.



MATT W. RANSOM was born in Warren County, North Carolina, October 8, 1826. He received an academic education preparatory to entering college, and became a student in the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1847. Having a taste for legal studies, he had, while a student in the University, prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted soon after his graduation, and practiced his profession with great success.

He was elected to the Attorney Generalship of North Carolina in 1852, by a Legislature a majority of which was politically opposed to him. He performed the important duties devolving upon him in this position with credit, and resigned the office in 1855. For three years succeeding he devoted himself with assiduity to his private business, at the same time, however, taking no inconsiderable interest in public and political affairs. In 1858 he once more appeared in public life—this time as a member of the State Legislature at Raleigh. He served in that body during that year and the two succeeding, obtaining a high reputation for attention to the interests of his constituents and devotion to the public business—especially the promotion of the finances and internal improvements of the State.

He was opposed to secession, and earnestly endeavored to promote peaceful relations between the embittered sections. He was sent as a Peace Commissioner from the State of North Carolina to the Congress of the Southern States convened at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861. All efforts to promote peace and good will between the North and South proved futile, and the war broke with fury upon the country. Mr. Ransom being, by birth, educa-

tion, and feeling, a Southern man, cast in his lot with the Confederate States and entered the Southern army. He served as lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general. The close of the war in 1865 found him with General Lee, and with him he surrendered at Appomattox. He then returned to his estate in North Carolina, and engaged again in his pursuits as a planter and lawyer. He was identified with the Democratic party, although not seeking to act a prominent part in politics. Governor Vance, who had been elected Senator from North Carolina, having been declared by the United States Senate ineligible, Mr. Ransom was elected to the position in January, 1872, and took his seat, on the twenty-fourth of the following April, for the term ending in 1877.

He entered upon his duties as a United States Senator with characteristic energy, devoting himself with industry to promoting the interests of his constituency. He labored faithfully to secure amnesty and the removal of political disabilities, and made sincere efforts to restore peace to the whole country. In person he is tall and of fine presence, with unusually agreeable manners.

ELI SAULSBURY.



ELI SAULSBURY was born in Kent county, Delaware, December 29, 1817. He attended common and select schools, and pursued an irregular course of study at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He studied law, and practiced the profession in Dover. In 1853 and 1854, he was a member of the Legislature of Delaware. He was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, to succeed his brother, Hon. Willard Saulsbury, and took his seat March 4, 1871, for the term ending in 1877. He was appointed to the Committee on Pensions, the Committee on Mines and Mining, and the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

On taking his seat in the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury began immediately to take an active part in the proceedings of that body. In a brief speech, delivered April 7, 1871, pending the resolution reported by the Joint Committee on Southern disorders, he opposed the investigation into the alleged outrages in the Southern States, believing that no good would result to the country from such investigation, and no information be thus afforded to the Senate that would enable it to offer the people remedy. He deprecated the expense that would be involved, and asserted that the measure was intended for political purposes only, while it would accomplish for the country no good whatever.

In a much more extended speech, delivered April 12, in Committee of the Whole pending the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, Mr. Saulsbury took strong ground against that measure also, arraigning with much severity the bearing and conduct of the Republican Party and the administration.

On the 30th of January, 1872, Mr. Saulsbury delivered an able speech in favor of the removal of political disabilities. "I would be glad," said he, "to strike the fetters from every arm that is bound, and once more lift into the sunlight of freedom every man who is now fettered by the provisions of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment." He opposed the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, securing equal rights to negroes. "I do protest," said he, "against this persistent effort to drag down the race to which I belong to a level with a race stamped with inferiority by the Author of their being."

A Senator having commended to Mr. Saulsbury the Report of the Committee on Alleged Southern Outrages as "profitable, if not pleasant reading" for the next Sunday, he responded: "I certainly would be inclined to avail myself of any suggestion of the honorable Senator from Indiana in reference to what is profitable reading for the Sabbath, but he must excuse me if I see proper to turn to the pages of the old Bible in preference to the report of this committee." The religious element is strong in the character of Mr. Saulsbury, and appears prominently in many of his speeches. "I like the word 'mercy,'" said he in his Amnesty speech. "It is a charming word. It is the sweetest that ever fell on mortal ears. Through all the ages past Mercy has been the guardian angel of our race. When Justice barred the gates of Paradise against our federal head and all his race, it was Mercy that intervened and plead the cause of erring man." In the same speech, while declaring that the effect of Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill would be the infusion of negroes into the churches, which would result in their being closed, and the ministers dismissed, he added, "that the Church will be destroyed there need be no fear, for it is written that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it; yet that it may be annoyed, and perplexed, and persecuted all history attests."

Mr. Saulsbury is tall and slender in person, with a scholarly stoop in his shoulders. He is pure in his character, true to his principles, and faithful to his State.



J. W. Harris

JOHN W. STEVENSON.



JOHN W. STEVENSON was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 4, 1812. His mother, who died at his birth, was a daughter of John White, of the County of Hanover. His grandmother was a daughter of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, Andrew Stevenson, was a member of the Legislature for many years, and was Speaker of the House of Delegates. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Richmond, where, though a young man, he held an enviable rank at the bar. He devoted the greatest care to the early education of his son, giving him the advantage of private tuition, under his own immediate supervision. When, in 1821, he went to Congress as a representative from Virginia, he took with him his son, that his education might be conducted under his direction. At Washington, he was consigned to the care of John McLeod, a teacher of high repute, who fitted him for Hampden Sidney College, which he entered at fourteen years of age. There he remained until the end of his sophomore year, when he was entered in the University of Virginia, and in that institution he finished his collegiate education, at the age of eighteen. After he left the university, his father placed him under the care of the Hon. Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, with whom he studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

During this period of his life, John W. Stevenson had many advantages in his association with the distinguished statesmen of his country. With Jefferson and Madison he was a favorite; and the time he spent, almost as a member of their families, in their society, produced a most marked influence on his character. He received from both the most admirable suggestions as to his course in life.

Enjoying familiar intercourse with men who had contributed so

much to define the principles of colonial, confederate, and constitutional law, John W. Stevenson was educated by these statesmen in the truest and purest teachings of American politics. Enjoying these rare advantages, and with a mind fresh from the acquirements of his collegiate education, these teachings of "the fathers" of the country made those indelible impressions which have had a marked effect upon his whole subsequent life. It is not too much to say of him, that his power at the bar, in the halls of legislation, in deliberative bodies, has much of its effect from the training he received at Montpelier and Monticello, where his opening mind was impressed by the wisdom, experience, and earnest faith of these great statesmen. It was Mr. Madison who advised Mr. Stevenson to leave Virginia and settle in the West. He at once followed this advice, and left his home, and family and friends, and located himself in Vicksburg, Mississippi. There he began the practice of the law. It was a severe struggle. The law of the forum was less sought after by the indigent population of this new settlement than the law of demand and supply of the actual necessities of life. A few months were sufficient to demonstrate that success at the bar would be too tardy in Vicksburg, and Mr. Stevenson removed to Covington, Kentucky, in 1840. The choice of a location, and the time it was determined upon, were both fortunate. Covington was then a growing, vigorous, and increasingly-important town, whose population presented a phase of social and industrial progress which made Mr. Stevenson's choice of a home eminently advantageous to him. He at once entered upon his professional life in his adopted residence. Very soon it was made apparent to the people that Mr. Stevenson possessed all those qualities which were essential in a leader of public opinion, and an exponent and defender of those principles of government which Virginia had expounded and Kentucky indorsed and sustained in the first trials of the constitution of the United States, after its adoption and during its earliest operation as the experiment of American liberty with law. During all these years of Mr. Stevenson's life he was receiving, from time to time, the counsel of his father and his friends in Virginia. Andrew Stevenson was then one of the foremost men in the councils of the country.

In 1821, he was first elected to Congress, where he remained as Virginia's representative till 1834. From 1827 to the expiration of his last term in Congress he was its Speaker. It was in these memorable years that Livingston, Stevenson, Ritchie, of the "Richmond Enquirer," and Mr. Blair, of the "Globe," were among the chosen confidential advisers of Andrew Jackson. The "veto message," the "proclamation" against nullification, and those great state papers of that renowned sage and soldier-President, were either elaborated or finished by the pens of these giants in the political contests of those times. So signal and so highly appreciated were the services of Andrew Stevenson that he was sent to represent the United States at the British court, from 1836 to 1841, where he rose to the first rank among the envoys and ambassadors who made the court of St. James, at the beginning of Victoria's reign, so remarkable. It is not, then, to be overlooked, that John W. Stevenson was ripening, under the instruction he had received and was still receiving, into a lawyer and a statesman of admitted ability and growing preëminence.

The few years John W. Stevenson had been a citizen of Covington made for him the character which was so well suited to his future. In 1845, he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and reelected in 1846 and 1847. His service in the Legislature gave evidence of his ability and preparation for the duties attending this responsibility. So marked was his capacity, and so efficient were his services, that he left the Legislature with a high character and large popularity. This was shown by the people in 1849, when he was elected to the convention which was charged with the duty of altering and amending the constitution of the State. In this convention Mr. Stevenson took a leading position. His line of study, his acquirements, his thorough grounding in the principles of government, gave him a power in that convention which its proceedings show. In 1844, 1848, 1852, and in 1856, he was reelected as a representative in the national conventions of the Democratic Party, and twice he was senatorial elector for Kentucky. Such services, and the manner he always acquitted himself, rendered his name a commanding influence in his State and before the coun-

try. He was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal and civil code of Kentucky, and performed the duty thus devolving upon him to the satisfaction of the bar, the bench, and the people.

Mr. Stevenson was elected a representative from Kentucky to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In this sphere of public service he maintained his well-earned reputation. In debate he was impressive, and held the attention of the House by his power of condensation, his strong and powerful presentation of his views, and his faith in his political principles.

During the civil war, Mr. Stevenson was consistent, dignified, and true to the teachings of his youth. Endeared to the people of his State by his devotion to their interests while in their service, he was chosen by them as lieutenant-governor in 1867, and in the following year he was elected governor. While filling the executive chair of Kentucky, he was subjected to severe tests, both of administrative capacity and thorough statesmanship. The geographical position of the State, its past history, the trials the people were forced to undergo, and the anomalous condition of the relations of a State with the federal government which arose out of the civil war, made the duties of his office more serious and complicated than those of any other State.


Tried as he was, he proved equal to all the exigencies. His messages, his public addresses, his care of the rights of the State, the interests and welfare of the people, his prudence and judgment, force of character and unbending integrity, are parts of the history of Kentucky.

Near the close of his term of service as governor, the Legislature, representing the people of the State, witnesses as its members were to his signal ability, courage, and force in the executive department, determined to seal with their approval an official life which had so won their admiration. At the session of the Legislature in 1870, he was elected to represent Kentucky in the Senate of the United States, and resigning just before the term of governor expired, he took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1871.



J. R. Nash

JOSEPH R. WEST.

 JOSEPH RODMAN WEST was born in the city of New-Orleans, Louisiana, September 19, 1822. At an early age he was taken North by his parents, and at fourteen entered the Pennsylvania University. He did not, however, advance to graduation, but at the end of two years, withdrew from the university, and returned to New-Orleans. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he entered the army as a private, and rose to the rank of captain of cavalry.

On the return of peace, Captain West emigrated to California. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was one of the originators of the "Price Current" of San Francisco, and, for a number of years, one of its principal editors. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, he entered the Union service as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of California cavalry, and marched, with his regiment, a distance of fifteen hundred miles over the plains to Western Texas. He also, during the war, served in important movements in Arkansas and the South-west, and was promoted, step by step, until he attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and was breveted major-general.

At the end of the war, General West settled temporarily in Texas; but at the appointment of General Herron as United States Marshal, he accepted the place of chief-deputy marshal for the New-Orleans district, retaining the position during General Herron's entire term of office. Shortly afterward he was, under the new city charter, appointed by Governor Warmoth administrator of improvements, this being one of the most important of the municipal positions created by the law. Here the people had the opportunity of observing his official acts, the untiring industry, the promptness

and correctness of decision, and the comprehensive ability that have earned for him the reputation of being one of the best executive men of the State. As chief of a great department, he had few equals, and scarcely a superior. He is a staunch supporter of the Union of the States under the constitution, and strongly attached to the principles of the Republican Party as a means of such union and of the prosperity of the country.

His party in Louisiana gave the highest indorsement to his abilities and principles by electing him to the Senate of the United States, in which body he took his seat March 4, 1871, for the term of six years. On the occasion of his election to this high office, the press of the country gave cordial approval of the selection, and expression of hopes of his success and usefulness in the national councils. "He is possessed," says the "New-Orleans Picayune," "of remarkable administrative abilities; and, if we may judge of him in the more elevated position to which he has been called, by his course in our city council, we are assured that he will be fully equal to any emergency that may arise." "He will prove," says another journal, "an able and valuable member of that highly dignified and respectable body of men, and guard with jealous care the interests committed to his trust."

General West's residence for a time in California has been already alluded to; and on his election to the Senate, the following commendatory words were heard from that distant State:

"In Senator West we are certain to find a warm and intelligent friend, who will exercise much influence in procuring desirable legislation for this coast, as well as for the important State he has been called upon to represent. . . . As a senator, we have no hesitation in predicting that he will make an honorable record, even among the more experienced and able of his associates. California will find a true, consistent, and influential friend in Joseph Rodman West."

WILLIAM WINDOM.



WILLIAM WINDOM was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was elected prosecuting-attorney for Knox County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, making his home in Winona, where he engaged in the practise of law and in political pursuits. He soon attracted the attention and acquired the confidence of the people of his adopted State, and was elected a Representative from Minnesota to the Thirty-sixth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Lands, and on the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the rebellious States. Re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Expenditures. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and of the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the West. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, served on the Committee on the death of President Lincoln, and was chairman of a Special Committee on the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 13,961 votes against 8,021 for the Democratic candidate. In his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he introduced and advocated several measures relating to that important subject. He secured the passage in the House of a bill originating in the Senate designed "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," with which the United States were at war at an expense of \$1,000,000 per week. He opposed a bill, which passed the House, restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. At the close of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Windom declined a re-election.

Soon after the close of his service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Windom was elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1871. His first speech in that body was a brief expression of his approval of an appropriation for the subsistence of certain Indians "who have been collected and located upon the reservation set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in 1867." In support of this appropriation he said: "For several years, while Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the other House, I struggled for the adoption of the policy to feed rather than fight the Indians. I have been exceedingly gratified with the results of the policy so far, as they have been tested by this Administration. I think that in nothing has it shown its wisdom more than in this policy. I should be very unwilling now to return to the old method of fighting, by failing to keep our agreement with the Indians. . . . So far as the management of Indians is concerned I have always been a Quaker; I am so to-day; and I believe that if we continue the policy which is adopted we shall be freed from Indian wars in the future. Let us not return to the bad policy of the past."

Mr. Windom introduced a bill to prevent the destruction of timber on lands of the United States. In his remarks, March 7, 1872, advocating an appropriation for the employment of additional clerks in the General Land Office, Mr. Windom said: "The settlement, population, and improvement of our public lands is of vast importance. I believe we are all agreed in the advocacy of any policy that will tend to the settlement and development of our great public domain. . . . Now if we desire to encourage the settlement of these lands, let us give to the office that has to do with their settlement all the necessary force that may be called for in order to promote their settlement."

He advocated the passage of the Soldiers and Sailors' Homestead Bill. Though seldom indulging in set speeches, he has made brief and pertinent remarks upon most of the important subjects of legislation.



Geo S May Esq

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

1853

GEORGE G. WRIGHT.



GEORGE G. WRIGHT was born in Bloomington, Indiana, March 24, 1820. He was a cripple from the age of four years, and unable to attend school, except occasionally, until he was near twelve. He became a student in the State University at his native place, being one of two scholars sent under a State law which allowed that number of free pupils from each county. His father had died when he was five years old, and his two older brothers assumed all his expenses except that of tuition, his mother being unable to help him, as she had a large family. After his graduation he studied law with one of these brothers, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, who was afterward Governor of Indiana, a Senator in Congress, and American Minister at Berlin.

In October, 1840, Mr. Wright removed to Keosauqua, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession. He remained in this place until 1865, when he removed to Des Moines, where he has since resided. His practice extended all through what is known as the Des Moines valley, comprising some fourteen counties lying on both sides of the river, a hundred and twenty miles in length and fifty miles in width. Journeys were made on horseback, and in every way known to frontier life, and were attended with many stirring incidents.

In 1847 and 1848 he was Prosecuting Attorney. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served two terms. In his second term he was the only Whig who held the chairmanship of a Committee, as the Democrats had a majority. He was the only Whig upon the important Committee having in charge the Code of 1851, which was adopted at that session owing largely to Mr. Wright's strenuous exertions. In 1850 he was nominated for Representative in Congress, greatly against his own wishes, and was

defeated, the district being strongly Democratic. The usual majority, however, was greatly decreased. In 1854 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. In 1860, the Constitution having been changed, he was elected to the same office by the people, and was re-elected in 1865.

He was for five years President of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, beginning in 1860, and for about the same length of time was President of the County Society in Van Buren County, where he lived. He was a professor in the law department of the Iowa State University for six years, beginning in 1865. His nomination for Judge was made with unanimity, and during the whole time that he served the people he never ran behind the other candidates on the tickets in any election. In aid of benevolent, agricultural, and literary societies, he has given many lectures and addresses on various subjects pertaining to the State and its history, and on legal and other topics.

He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1871, for the term ending in 1877. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Claims. In the second session of the Forty-second Congress he was appointed on the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and on the Special Committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas. He is one of the most painstaking and laborious members of the Senate. His speeches on the most important questions pending in the Senate uniformly evince careful preparation, laborious research, and strong argumentative ability.

GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE.




GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 10, 1809. He received an academic education in the schools of his native city. He removed to Alabama, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, in 1843, by the Legislature, and was re-elected to the same office by the people in 1850. In the following year he was appointed one of a commission of three to prepare a Code of Laws for Alabama, which was reported to and accepted by the Legislature of 1852.

He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1851, but resigned in 1853 to allow the court to be reorganized. He was re-elected by the Legislature, and was subsequently Chief-Justice of the State of Alabama. He resigned in 1856, and resumed the practice of law.

Upon the passage of the ordinance of Secession by Alabama in January, 1861, Mr. Goldthwaite was appointed Adjutant General of the State, which position he held during the war. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1866, and occupied the bench until 1868, when he was removed under the Reconstruction Acts. He then resumed the successful practice of the law. On the 7th of December, 1870, he was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, for the term ending March 3, 1877. Near the beginning of the second session of the Forty-second Congress his case was acted on by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who recommended that he be admitted to his seat immediately on the *prima facie* evidence furnished by his certificate of election. The case, however, went over until after the holidays, when the Senate voted to admit him, and he was sworn in on the 15th of January, 1872.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

ICHARD JAMES OGLESBY was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1820. He came to Illinois when he was about twelve years old, settling at Decatur, which ever since has been his home. Both of his parents died before he had arrived at an age to appreciate a mother's love or profit by a father's advice and aid. His early life was passed in a country and in a time in which education, in its present significance, had not become popular, and he never had the advantage of so much as eighteen months of schooling in the whole course of his life. At the age of sixteen years he returned to his native county where he learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward worked at it in Decatur until the year 1844.

He then commenced the study of law with Judge Robins, of Springfield, and began the practice at Sullivan, Illinois. His professional duties were soon interrupted, however, by the Mexican war, and returning to Decatur he was active in raising a company, of which he was elected first lieutenant. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and commanded his company at Cerro Gordo, showing throughout the campaign that spirit and bravery which distinguished him in the greater war of later years.

Returning from the Mexican war Oglesby took a full law course, and received his diploma at the Louisville Law School. He then developed an ardent desire for travel and adventure. He crossed the plains to California at a time when such an undertaking was hazardous. He subsequently visited Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

Oglesby's political career began in 1852, when he was an elector on the Whig ticket. In 1858 he was a Republican candidate for



R. J. Oglesby.



Congress against Hon. James C. Robinson, and reduced the standard Democratic majority by several thousand. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned his seat in 1861 to volunteer his services in the war against the rebellion. He was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois regiment, and was from the first among the most active and successful commanders in the Western armies, always holding responsible positions above his rank.

Colonel Oglesby first commanded the forces stationed at Cairo, Illinois, and then those at Bird's Point, Missouri. He joined in the general movement made by Grant against the rebel army at Belmont. Transferred to the command of a brigade in the army of West Tennessee, he was the first to enter Fort Henry, and led the advance to Fort Donelson through the sharpest skirmishing of the war. On the 15th of February, 1862, his command was attacked by the rebel army, and lost one fifth of its number in its gallant resistance. After the evacuation of Corinth Colonel Oglesby commanded an entire division for several months; but on the return of the commanding officer he took charge of his own brigade, and led it into the terrible battle of Corinth, on the 3d of October, 1862. From this battle field Colonel Oglesby was carried, as it seemed, in a dying condition. A ball had entered his left lung, whence it has never yet been extracted. For his gallant conduct in this battle he was promoted at once from a colonelcy to the rank of major-general, above his superiors in command. He returned to the field as soon as he was able to do so, but the pains from his wound were so acute that he was compelled to tender his resignation. This was accepted six months afterward, when it was apparent that he could no longer endure the hardships of the campaign.

The people of Illinois paid an immediate and hearty tribute to the patriotism of General Oglesby by electing him Governor of the State by the largest majority ever given for any officer. He was inaugurated Governor on the 16th of January, 1865, for the term of four years. The unanimity of the choice was gracefully

recognized in his inaugural address: "I do not disguise the fact," he said, "nor do I desire to do so, that I have been chosen to this high position by the Union people of our State without regard to party, and am expected by them to administer its executive affairs with a view to no partisan or selfish purposes, and thus relieved of many of the burdens which usually attend a mere party triumph, am left free with you to follow the path of duty pointed out so clearly that I hope to be able to adhere to it."

Governor Oglesby in his administration fulfilled the promise of his inaugural. His term was one of the most trying and exacting, but he gave entire satisfaction to the people who elected him.

At the close of his gubernatorial term he retired to private life at Decatur, Illinois, but was not suffered long to remain apart from public affairs. In May, 1872, he was again nominated for Governor, to which office he was elected by a majority of more than forty-one thousand votes. He was inaugurated Governor on the 13th of January, 1873. On the 22d of the same month he was elected to the United States Senate, receiving one hundred and nineteen votes against eighty-six for Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and on the following day he resigned the office of Governor. He entered upon his duties as United States Senator on the 4th of March, 1873, and was appointed on the committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs, and Pensions.



Wm. B. Allison

Wm. B. Allison

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.



WILLIAM B. ALLISON was born in Perry, Wayne County, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm. He received the rudiments of learning by attending the common school in the winter, work on the farm requiring his attention during the summer. In his youth and early manhood, however, he had the advantages of a liberal course of education, pursuing his studies at Alleghany College, Pennsylvania, and at Western Reserve College, Ohio. He was a diligent student, and while making proficiency in the regular studies of college found time to read extensively in history and general literature.

Upon the completion of his collegiate course he resolved to make the law his profession, and after a more thorough course than usual was admitted to the practice. After practicing with success in Ohio for a few years, in 1857 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa. The financial crisis of that year was peculiarly disastrous in Iowa. There were at that time no banks in the State. They had been prohibited by law, and hence the State was the receptacle of all the worthless bank-notes of the country. When the "wild cat" institutions blew up with the tremendous crash of 1857, the people of Iowa had their pockets and coffers full of bank-notes, but no money. There was absolute distress in hundreds of families independently rich but a short time before the crisis. The city of Dubuque shared in the general misfortune. It was a dark day for beginning life in a new home, but Mr. Allison was not discouraged by the gloomy outlook. Skillful in his profession, attentive to his duties, and affable to all, he soon had all the business he desired.

In politics he was an earnest, active Republican, but was in the minority in Dubuque, and had little opportunity for distinction.

In 1860, however, he was chosen one of the delegates to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago, when he aided in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was nominated for Representative in Congress. He made a thorough canvass of the district, speaking in all the counties, numbering not less than twelve, and in some of them more than once. His majority was three thousand six hundred and sixty in a vote of about twenty-one thousand.

Mr. Allison was the youngest man in the delegation, which numbered six, and the only one without actual experience in legislative bodies or public office. Encouraged by the hearty friendship of his colleagues, and by that of several distinguished representatives from other States, he entered upon his duties with zeal, and with studious habits which have never been laid aside, and which have given him remarkable success as a legislator. Mr. Allison sustained all the great measures brought forward in the Thirty-eighth Congress for the carrying on of the war, and for the development of the country, especially of the North-west. He procured the land grant for a railway through Iowa, westward from McGregor. He also introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, and at length succeeded in having the measure adopted. In all the political contests of the period he voted for the most radical measures, and against every bill or resolution looking to the adoption of rose-water warfare against the rebels. He voted for those great measures of freedom passed by this Congress—the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the resolution for the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment. Against extravagance in every shape he gave his vote without deviation.

During the first session of this Congress he made a set speech upon the bill relating to homesteads on forfeited estates. It was an evening session. He had a fine audience, and made a good impression both on House and galleries. He took ground in favor of every measure for the suppression of the Rebellion, which the most radical Republicans had believed necessary, including the measure under direct discussion. "If we hope to attain success in

this contest," he remarked near the close of his speech, "we must guaranty to all the privileges of religion, of family, of property, and of liberty."

Mr. Allison was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress by a majority of about three thousand votes. He was assigned a place on the Committee of Ways and Means, and was, during the entire time of his subsequent service in the House, one of the most laborious and efficient workers on that committee, a membership of which ranks about with the chairmanship of most other committees. Entirely familiar with all the financial measures of the Government, having a thorough knowledge of their practical results, and knowing, by attentive observation, the commercial, material, and general business interests of the country, he was frequently designated by the Committee to take charge of important measures recommended for passage. His speech on the Loan Bill, and that on the trade of British America, made during the first session of this Congress, showed a thorough knowledge of trade and finance. We find him in this Congress successfully speaking in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River, for which he had himself introduced a bill, and in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal. We find him also favoring a wiser and better administration of the affairs of the Agricultural Department, the placing of agricultural implements on the free list, and in other ways manifesting a special regard for that great industry of the country in which he was born and nurtured. We find him speaking earnestly for radical measures of general policy, advocating and voting for the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, for the Civil Rights Bill, and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It was a period of great political excitement, the conflict between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government being carried to the pitch of fury on the part of President Johnson, and with the firmest determination on the part of Congress. Throughout this remarkable contest Mr. Allison was undisguisedly outspoken in hostility to the President and his policy of reconstruction.

Mr. Allison was renominated by his party for the third time in


1866, and was elected over a popular competitor by a majority of five thousand votes. When the question of impeachment came up Mr. Allison took emphatic grounds in favor of the measure, making an able speech on the subject on the 24th of February, 1868.

The opposition had begun to make war on the Republicans for their management of the public finances. Subjects of this kind were the chief matters of discussion in the Presidential campaign of 1868. Mr. Allison's speech on the finances, and the frauds and peculations of many then holding office under Mr. Johnson, had as much circulation and influence in the campaign as any other document. After a very exciting canvass Mr. Allison was re-elected a Representative to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of six thousand votes. One of his most successful speeches during this Congress was delivered March 24 and 25 on the Tariff. Although he did not advocate free-trade, he favored certain reforms in the tariff laws, which were substantially incorporated in legislation.

Refusing to be again a candidate for Representative in Congress Mr. Allison returned to his home in Dubuque, where he engaged in various business enterprises tending to develop the resources of the city and the State. He was not, however, permitted to remain long in retirement. In January, 1873, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, to succeed Hon. James Harlan, and on the 4th of March took his seat in that body for the term ending in 1879. He was appointed on the Committees on Appropriations, Indian Affairs, and the Library.

Mr. Allison has a fine personal presence, with keen black eyes, and a pleasant expression. His head is large and well formed. His manners are agreeable, and his bearing such as to command respect. Every part of his public career and private life bears testimony to the fact that he is an honest and true man.

LEWIS V. BOGY.

EWIS V. BOGY was born in St. Genevieve County, Missouri, April 9, 1813. His mother's family, of the name of Beauvais, were among the earliest settlers in Missouri. His father, Joseph Bogy, who was of Scotch descent, was a native of Kaskaskia, Illinois. He filled the responsible position of private secretary to Governor Morales, while the States of Louisiana and Missouri were under the Spanish domination. When Missouri became a territory he was chosen a member of the Territorial Council. When it was admitted into the Union he was elected to the Legislature; and for many years he was Cashier of the old Bank of Missouri at St. Genevieve.

Lewis learned the rudiments of education under a Swiss instructor who kept the little school of St. Genevieve. Much of his time was spent in working on the farm, until he was attacked by a malady which rendered him unfit for labor. While he was thus disabled and suffering from "white swelling" he carefully cultivated his mind and read all the books he could obtain. In 1830 he took the situation of clerk in a store at a salary of two hundred dollars per annum, one half of which he contracted to take out in trade. However, from the frugality of his habits he managed to purchase some books from his income. He read by snatches of time some elementary books of law, and resolutely undertook the study of the Latin language, under the instruction of Father Condamine, an accomplished scholar.

In January, 1832, he went to Kaskaskia, and read law in the office of Judge Pope until May of that year. He volunteered for the Black Hawk War, was engaged in two desperate battles with the Indians, and was present at the capture of Black Hawk. After

the conclusion of the Indian campaign Mr. Bogy returned to Kaskaskia, where he continued the study of law until 1833, when he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and further prosecuted his studies at Transylvania University, under the instruction of Judge Mays, an eminent jurist of that day. In the spring of 1834 he commenced teaching a country school so as to liquidate the debt he had contracted while studying in the winter, and also to gather resources to complete his course. This he accomplished, and, returning to Missouri in the spring of 1835, he settled in the city of St. Louis, where he commenced the practice of his profession. From the very first Mr. Bogy was successful as a lawyer, and the first fees he received from his clients he sent to Judge Mays to discharge a debt due for instruction.

Mr. Bogy was elected to the State Legislature in 1840. He also served in that body in 1854-5, and made an effective speech on the passage of the Railroad Law, which Governor Price vetoed, but which was passed over the veto mainly because of that speech.

In 1847 he purchased an interest in Pilot Knob, the richest iron deposit in Missouri. Owing to its great distance—forty-seven miles from the Mississippi—many owning shares in the corporation became discouraged and disposed of their interest, which Mr. Bogy immediately purchased. The Iron Mountain Railroad, in which the Pilot Knob Iron Company invested fifty thousand dollars, was built to Pilot Knob, and had much to do in developing the resources of the region. Mr. Bogy was elected President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and continued in that position for two years, and until the commencement of the late war, when, not being in sympathy with the prevailing Northern sentiments, he was compelled to relinquish the position. His administration of the affairs of the road was very able and energetic. After retiring from the presidency of the road he resumed the practice of his profession, which, however, he did not continue long. On account of his supposed sympathy with the South he was compelled to relinquish the law, not being able to take the oath required of lawyers to qualify them to appear in the trial of cases in court.

Mr. Bogy had previously filled with honor several important positions in St. Louis. He was the first President of the Exchange Bank, and was a Commissioner of Public Schools. In 1852 he was a candidate of the Democratic Party in opposition to the distinguished Thomas H. Benton. In 1863 his friends forced upon him the Democratic nomination as a candidate for Congress in the St. Louis District against General F. P. Blair, Jun. He accepted the nomination with no hope of an election, but simply to lend his influence to the maintenance of party organization and the protection of his political friends. Recently he filled the office of Alderman and President of the City Council. The duties of this position he discharged with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of both parties represented in the body over which he presided.

The Pilot Knob locality was during the war a great center for military operations. Late in the year 1864 General Price made his raid in Missouri, and encamped with his army at Pilot Knob, where a severe battle was fought. Shells accidentally fell upon the buildings of the ironworks, setting them on fire, and destroying two large furnaces then running, and yielding forty tons of iron per day. All business was in consequence suspended. The furnaces had to be rebuilt, requiring large means and long time. Having devoted the best years of his life to this great enterprise, he was unwilling to give it any more of his time and money. He consequently sold out his entire interest in a business which is now one of the most prosperous and remunerative in the country.

In the fall of 1866 President Johnson tendered him the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a good deal of hesitation, and not without a full knowledge that it would involve him in great pecuniary loss, he accepted the position, and proceeding to Washington, took charge of the office.

At that time the entire Indian country was involved in war, the result of the bad management of the Indian Department. When he left the office peace and friendship existed with every tribe. While in this position he acquired a national reputation, exhibiting

the highest administrative ability, and an integrity beyond the reach of all the rings surrounding this department.

He retained the Commissionership until the end of the ensuing session of Congress, when a Republican Senate refused to confirm his nomination. The leading Republican Senators, who could not, under strict party rules, vote for his confirmation, yet desired his continuance in office, and for this reason action on his nomination was postponed to the last day of the session. So useful had he shown himself that the Secretary of the Interior retained him for some time afterward as Special Commissioner.

In January, 1873, Mr. Bogy was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, to succeed General F. P. Blair, Jun. He took his seat in the Senate on the 4th day of March, 1873. During the entire war he was true to his Democratic antecedents, sharing all the time the dark fortunes of his party. His election to the Senate was an emphatic expression of the Democratic principles and policy as re-established in the State. His home reputation is that of an able, decided, and truly honest man. His friends expect that he will not only be true and faithful to the traditions of his party, but will be an able defender of its principles on the floor of the Senate.



Geo. S. Boutwell

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.



GEORGE S. BOUTWELL was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 28th, 1818. He learned to read at his mother's knee while she read the large family Bible. Being a farmer's son, his assistance was required at home during the greater part of the year, so that his training in the schools was limited to a few weeks of the winter. Whether in school or out, he prosecuted his studies most diligently, and when seventeen years of age he taught school in Shirley, Massachusetts.

In March, 1835, he went to Groton and commenced business as clerk in a store. In the second story of the store there was kept an old but well-selected library. This was more fortunate for young Boutwell than the discovery of a mine of gold. In the absence of customers, and in the intervals of business, he read during the day. At nine o'clock, when the store was closed, he would repair to the library and read till overcome by drowsiness, when he would arouse himself by physical exercise, or plunging his head in a pail of water at hand for that purpose. He pursued the study of Latin and French, and made proficiency in other branches, such as gave him rank in scholastic attainments equal to that attained by college graduates. At the age of eighteen he entered his name in an attorney's office for the study of law, which he pursued with diligence in the intervals of business, for many years.

At nineteen he made his first public appearance in a lecture before the Groton Lyceum. In 1840 he entered with youthful ardor into politics, advocating the election of Mr. Van Buren. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a member of the School Committee of Groton, a large town of more than usual wealth and culture. In the same year he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the Leg-

islature, but failed to be elected. He was again nominated, however, and in 1842 was elected to the Legislature, in which he served for seven years. He soon became a leading member, surpassing all in thorough mastery of the subjects discussed, and in readiness and ability as a debater. He ably and successfully advocated the question of retrenchment of expenses, enlargement of the school fund, and Harvard College reform.

During his service in the Legislature Mr. Boutwell was also Railway Commissioner, Bank Commissioner, and three times a Democratic candidate for Congress. He also delivered numerous lyceum lectures and political addresses.

In 1851 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and held the office two terms. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, in which he was a recognized leader. Rufus Choate was his leading opponent. Early in the session, the subject of "Town Representation" being under consideration, Mr. Choate made one of his most characteristically eloquent speeches, which completely carried away the Convention. Mr. Boutwell rose to reply, surprising many with his apparent temerity in attempting to meet the most brilliant orator of the Whigs. But all apprehension of a damaging comparison or a failure soon passed away. He enchained the attention of the Convention, and maintained his cause with signal ability. He drafted and reported the Constitution, which was submitted to the people and adopted.

The same year Mr. Boutwell became a member of the State Board of Education, in which he remained ten years. For five years he was Secretary of the Board, meanwhile preparing its Annual Reports, and publishing a "Manual of the School System and School Laws of Massachusetts," and a volume on "Educational Topics and Institutions." In 1856 his literary and scientific attainments were recognized in his election as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. From 1851 to 1860 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

In 1853 Mr. Boutwell cast his last vote with the Democratic party, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, completely sunder-

ing his old political ties. He was a leader in the organization of the Republican party in Massachusetts.

In 1861, having been elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Cambridge, he delivered the Commencement oration. With obvious propriety, political subjects are usually avoided on such occasions; but such was the absorbing interest in national affairs, that the officers of the college and of the society requested him to discuss freely the state of the country. In the oration which followed, he showed that Slavery was the cause of the war, and demonstrated the justice and necessity of emancipation. It was so far in advance of the times as to receive severe censure, not only from Democrats, but from many Republicans. Published entire in many journals, and circulated throughout the country, it did much to hasten the great revolution in public sentiment which was essential to the suppression of the Rebellion.

The first time that Mr. Boutwell appeared in a public capacity outside of Massachusetts, was as a member of the celebrated Peace Congress, held in 1861, which failed to arrest the rebellion of the South. He was first Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from July, 1862 to March, 1863. During his incumbency of this office he organized the vast Revenue System of the United States.

Having been elected a Representative in Congress, he took his seat as a member of the House in March, 1863. He was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee—an evidence of the high estimate in which his legal talent and attainments were held.

In the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses he was continued on this committee, and was a member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Making his first appearance in the national councils when the country was in the midst of a war of unexampled magnitude, he found a wide field opened before him for the exercise of his abilities. The Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and all the war measures of the Administration, received his hearty support. When the enlistment of negroes was first resolved upon, he was among the foremost to encourage the policy, making several speeches in support

of what he regarded as a movement essential to a successful prosecution of the war. After the Rebellion had been suppressed, he was one of the earliest advocates of negro suffrage.

No one was more impatient with President Johnson's defection from the principles of the party by whom he had been elected; no one was more firmly convinced that he was guilty of crimes and misdemeanors deserving impeachment. As a Manager of the Impeachment Trial before the Senate, his sincerity, honesty, eloquence and erudition attracted the attention of the entire country.

Elected for the fourth time as a Representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Boutwell had just taken his seat in the Forty-first Congress when he was called by President Grant to a seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury. This appointment was recognized by the country as eminently wise and proper.

The new Secretary at once addressed himself to the work of regulating the complex and much disordered machinery of his department. He began at the very opening of his administration of the Treasury to diminish the public debt. Notwithstanding the difficulties incident to entering upon a new financial policy, during his first three months in office he reduced the national indebtedness more than twenty millions of dollars. In four years he succeeded in reducing the debt more than three hundred millions of dollars.

At the beginning of President Grant's second term Mr. Boutwell indicated a desire to retire from the cares and responsibilities of the Treasury. He was elected a Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Vice-President Wilson, and took his seat in March, 1872.

Mr. Boutwell is a man of great force of character, power of mind, and strength of will. With indomitable perseverance and rare sagacity, he has risen to a position of commanding influence. He is an impressive speaker, with distinct articulation and earnest manner. He is a vigorous thinker, convincing by the force of logic rather than captivating with the charms of rhetoric. Whether as State executive, national legislator, or cabinet officer, he is the same honest, popular, and efficient statesman.



W. H. B. & Co. N.Y.

Osborne

SIMON B. CONOVER.



SIMON B. CONOVER was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, September 23, 1840. He received a liberal education, and at the age of nineteen commenced the study of medicine, entering the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. A few months after graduating, in 1863, he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1864 he was transferred to the Haddington Hospital, Philadelphia, and from there to Cincinnati, where he was placed in charge of the Post Hospital. In 1866 he went to Florida as surgeon in the United States army, and was stationed in Lake City. Here he speedily won public confidence and esteem. He distinguished himself by his unwearying services to the colored people, riding night and day to benefit them.

Politically he has always been a consistent, fearless, and independent Republican. He has labored faithfully and earnestly for the Republican party from its organization in 1856, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. On settling in Florida he at once identified himself with the true interests of the State and of the Republican party. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the counties of Baker and Columbia by a large majority. On the election of Governor Reed in 1868, Dr. Conover was rewarded for his valuable services in the campaign, and during the reconstruction period, with the appointment of State Treasurer. This position he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the State. It is an evidence of public confidence in his integrity that all efforts to remove him from his position by those who could not use him to further their own ends uniformly failed. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was made a member

of the National Republican Committee. At the last State Convention he was appointed on the State Executive Committee.

At the expiration of his term of service as State Treasurer he was elected to the Florida Legislature as a Representative from the county of Leon, and was chosen Speaker of the House. In January, 1873, he was elected a United States Senator to succeed HON. T. W. Osborn, "after a struggle," said the Tallahassee *Sentinel*, "protracted through many days, and which, for intensity of party action, is without a parallel in the political history of the State." The successful candidate received forty-three of the seventy-three votes cast. "Let the vote be examined that elected him," said the Tallahassee *Floridian*, "and it will be found to stand composed of twenty-two anti-Ring Republicans, and twenty-one young progressive Democrats, which swept down on the other side a junction between the forces of the Ring and the unprogressive Bourbons among the Conservatives."

In a speech in response to a serenade by the citizens of Tallahassee soon after the election Mr. Conover said :

"As I understand, all that supported me have done so knowing my political predilections. I was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, which first nominated General Grant, sent there by the first Republican organization that ever existed in the State, and have always been an unwavering supporter of his administration in all matters which I believed for the best interests of the country, and I shall continue in that course. It shall be my endeavor to do all things in my power that may conduce to the welfare of the State and to secure harmony among all classes of our people."

One of the leading journals of Florida gives the following editorial estimate of his character :

"His energy and ability, together with his strict integrity and honesty of purpose, have commanded the respect even of his political opponents. Firm and unwavering in his political convictions, yet never intrusive, his gentlemanly discretion has obtained for him the confidence and respect of all the people, and won him a reputation of which he may well be proud."



Geo. R. Dennis

GEORGE R. DENNIS.



GEORGE R. DENNIS was born in White Haven, Somerset County, Maryland, April 8, 1822. He is of one of the oldest families in the State, members of which were prominent in politics at an early period in the history of the country, and all of whom have resided upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland. John Dennis was a member of Congress in 1797, dying during his term of service; Littleton P. Dennis also died while serving in Congress in 1833; John Dennis was in Congress from 1839 to 1843. Littleton Dennis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Whig elector for five Presidential elections, first serving in 1801; he was an eminent lawyer, and was appointed one of the Judges of the General Court, at that time the Supreme Court of the State. The present Senator received his early education from a private tutor, Michael Tuomey, (afterward State Geologist of Alabama,) and at Washington Academy, Maryland. He then entered the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, where he graduated in 1840. After completing the course of the Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Dennis entered the University of Virginia, and subsequently studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Receiving his degree as a doctor of medicine from that institution in 1843, he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county. He practiced with eminent success for many years, but about fifteen years ago retired from active professional work, and has since devoted himself to the management of a large plantation.

He took an active interest in the great works of internal improvement which have been of such service in developing the resources of the State and nation. He is President of the Eastern Shore Railroad, of which he was a director from its first organiza-

tion. He was a State Director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, resigning that position at the time of his election to the United States Senate.

In politics Mr. Dennis was at first a Whig, but since 1860 has acted with the Democratic party. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Whig National Convention which nominated Fillmore in 1856, and also to the Democratic National Convention which met in New York in 1868, serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. He was elected to the State Senate in 1854, to the House of Delegates in 1867, and again to the State Senate in 1871. While holding this position he was elected to the United States Senate, receiving fifty-eight out of sixty-eight votes in caucus, and took his seat in that body March 4, 1873. He was appointed on the Committees on Agriculture and Commerce. In the State Legislature he devoted himself with zeal to the promotion of education and the development of the resources of the State, and has lived to see his Commonwealth enjoying a high degree of prosperity under the liberal policy he advocated.

Mr. Dennis has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas R. Joynes, Esq., of Accomac County, Virginia. He contracted a second marriage with a daughter of William W. Johnston, Esq., of Somerset County, Maryland. His eldest son, J. Upshur Dennis, Esq., is a successful lawyer in Baltimore.

Prepossessing in appearance and agreeable in his manners, he is very popular; and with active and industrious habits and a sound judgment he combines the elements of an able Senator and a safe legislator.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY.



STEPHEN W. DORSEY was born in Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, February 28, 1842. He received an academic education, and left his native State at an early age, locating in Oberlin, Ohio. At the breaking out of the late civil war he enlisted as a private in a battery of light artillery. He fought his first battle at Shiloh, under General Grant, where, as first lieutenant, he commanded two pieces of artillery. He was at Perryville under General Buell, and at Stone River and Chickamunga under General Rosecrans. He was subsequently inspector of artillery on the staff of General Thomas. He commanded a battery at the battle of Mission Ridge, after which he was promoted to a captaincy.

In 1864 he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the command of the First Ohio Battery. In the memorable campaign under General Grant he was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He was in command of the historic "Fort Hell," in front of Petersburg, during the siege. He participated actively in nearly all the engagements which closed the terrible drama, and which compelled the surrender at Appomattox.

The war over, he resigned this commission, and returning to Ohio, organized the now well-known "Sandusky Tool Company," of which he was elected Manager. This company, under his efficient management, became one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the country. Mr. Dorsey took a prominent part in the politics of Ohio, identifying himself with the Republicans, by whom he was frequently tendered positions of honor and profit, which he invariably declined. He was Chairman of the Congress-

sional and County Central Committees for several years, and in those positions rendered valuable service.

Early in January, 1870, he was elected President of the "Arkansas Central Railway Company." He accepted the position, and at once left for his new field of labor and responsibility. At that time not one hundred miles of railroad had been completed within the limits of the State. The "Arkansas Central Railway Company" had a charter to build, equip, and operate a road from Helena on the Mississippi River to Little Rock, with a branch to Pine Bluff, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, but no money or any thing else available to build, equip, or operate it with. Nothing whatever of a practical nature had been done save a partial preliminary survey. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners had awarded fifteen thousand dollars per mile in bonds of the State, for the entire line of the "Central," but as the company had to make provision for the interest if it accepted and negotiated them, this award at that time, as a matter of fact, amounted to nothing.

It was with these surroundings that Mr. Dorsey took hold to bring "order out of chaos," and achieve a success where disaster seemed almost certain. His own resources were promptly brought into action. He contributed largely of his private means, and induced a number of his financial friends to follow his example. He visited the moneyed centers of this country and Europe, and as a result of his persevering energy the bonds of Arkansas have now a very positive value. That his management of the Central has proven a complete success, the sixty miles already completed, fully equipped, and doing a profitable business, amply attest.

In the politics of Arkansas Mr. Dorsey has always taken an active and prominent part. In the Republican State Convention of 1872 and as a member of the "State Central Committee," he added materially to the success of the party. He subsequently declined a nomination for Representative in Congress, but was soon after elected to the Senate, receiving the votes of every Republican and two thirds of the Democrats in the Legislature. He took his seat March 4, 1873, for the term which will expire in 1879.



Geo. J. Patterson

JOHN J. PATTERSON.



JOHN J. PATTERSON was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1830. He was educated at Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1848. Subsequently for two years he remained in Juniata County, assisting his father in conducting a large tanning business. In 1852 he became editor of the "Juniata Sentinel," and supported General Scott for the Presidency. In the same year he was a member of the Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania. He served upon nearly every succeeding Whig and Republican Committee until he left the State. He was a member of the first National Republican Convention by which General Fremont was nominated, and of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that first nominated Mr. Lincoln. In 1859 and 1861 he represented Juniata, Union, and Snyder Counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was captain of a volunteer company of cavalry already organized, and on the day of the publication of President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers he tendered the services of himself and company. In the evening of the same day a dispatch from Washington announced the acceptance of the offer. Captain Patterson at once appointed a rendezvous, and ordered his men to report immediately for duty; but on the following day a second dispatch announced the decision of the authorities not to accept the services of volunteer cavalry, and the orders were countermanded. Not to be swerved from his patriotic purpose, Mr. Patterson took a position on the staff of General Williams, with the rank of captain, in the three months' service. He was then appointed captain in the Fifteenth Infantry regular army, and served under General Rose-

crans in West Virginia. In 1862 he went into the Paymaster's Department, and served under the same general. In the same year, returning home, he received the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated by General W. H. Miller. The Republicans of Juniata County renewed the nomination in 1864, 1866, and 1868, but in each instance it failed in the District Convention.

From 1863 to 1869 he was engaged in the banking and other business in his native county, but in the latter year he went to South Carolina on account of his health. Possessed of ample pecuniary means, it was not long before he found opportunities for investments. He purchased large interests in the dilapidated railroads of the State, and at once engaged in the work of reconstructing and bringing them up to the Northern standard. He was elected Vice-President of the Greenville and Columbia Company in 1870, and served in that capacity until the sale of the road to the South Carolina Company. In 1871 he was elected President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, which office he yet holds.

In 1872 Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention that renominated President Grant. In 1873 he was elected United States Senator from South Carolina, to succeed Hon. F. A. Sawyer, receiving on the first ballot seventeen out of thirty-three votes in the Senate, and seventy-three of one hundred and twenty-four in the House, thus rendering a joint ballot unnecessary. He took his seat at the called session, March 4, 1873, and at once applied himself with industry to the duties of his position.



A. A. Sargent.

HON. AARON A. SARGENT

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA

AARON A. SARGENT.

AARON AUGUSTUS SARGENT was born September 28, 1827, in Newburyport, Massachusetts. When a boy he entered a printing office, and while acquiring a trade became proficient in elementary education. Having mastered "the art preservative," he went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged from 1847 to 1849 as a reporter in Congress. In February, 1849, he migrated to California, and, after a brief sojourn in San Francisco, made the city of Nevada his permanent residence. After mining, with more or less success, he started the Nevada Journal, which, under his editorial control, became noted for vigor, ability and fearlessness. In 1853, while thus engaged, he commenced the study of the law, came to the bar in 1854, and about the same time was elected District Attorney of Nevada county, a position which he held from 1855 to 1857, and rapidly became a leader of the Nevada bar, being singularly fortunate in his conduct of the many intricate and important causes confided to his care—a result perhaps attributable as much to his indefatigable industry as to the high qualities of his mind. In politics Mr. Sargent was a Whig until 1856, when he became a Republican and threw himself into the Fremont Presidential campaign with restless energy, at a time when in California it was dangerous to be a Republican, and when denunciations of Democracy were greeted with jeers, rotten eggs and other missiles. He was afterwards nominated for Attorney General of California, but with the rest of the ticket was defeated. Subsequently, he was a delegate to and Vice President of the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln.

In 1861 he was elected a Representative from California to the

Thirty-Seventh Congress, during which he served as a member of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and from the fact that he drew the first Pacific Railroad act passed by Congress, fought it through the House against all opposition, and successfully brought every honorable influence to bear upon its passage by the Senate, Mr. Sargent earned the gratitude of the people of the Pacific coast, and is justly considered "The Father of the Pacific Railroad." Among his speeches during this Congress, those of January 31 and April 9, 1862, proving the military necessity for the Pacific Railroad; that of May 23, 1862, on the confiscation of rebel property; and his tribute to the memory of his friend, the lamented Senator Edward D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff—attracted marked attention.

The "New York Tribune," of June 23, 1869, contains a letter from Omaha, written by the late Albert D. Richardson, in which occurs a reminiscence that gives some idea of the amount of labor undergone by Mr. Sargent at this time. He writes:

"A. A. Sargent, the Representative from California, who, in 1862, drafted the bill under which the Pacific railroad has been built, was also upon our train. * * * * It is difficult to imagine that a man still so young, that his face retains the freshness of boyhood, has seen the richest State in the Union grow up from nothing to the greatest material enterprise since the world was originated and created. Sargent, James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Schuyler Colfax, were the most efficient and judicious friends of the measure in the House, as were Wilson, of Massachusetts, Morrill, of Maine, and McDougall, of California, in the Senate. Day after day, for a month, in Committee of the Whole, Sargent and Campbell alternately answered objections to the bill in five-minute speeches, and night after night, with Theodore D. Judah, the engineer, supplying them with exact information, they 'sat up' with Eastern Senators and Representatives. There was hostility to overcome, there was incredulity

to satisfy. In the House one day Owen Lovejoy asked, with his peculiar satire of tone and shrug of the shoulders: 'Do I understand the gentleman from California to say that he actually expects this road to be *built*?' 'The gentleman from Illinois,' replied Sargent promptly, 'may understand me to predict that if this bill is passed the road will be finished within ten years.' In his heart of hearts, though, Sargent feared that this was a wild prophecy. Only seven years have passed, three of them years of exhausting civil war, but over the prairie, over the desert, over the mountains to the waters of the Pacific, long trains are rolling daily." * * * *

Having accomplished his great Pacific Railroad task, Mr. Sargent resumed his lucrative practice of the law in Nevada city, and persistently declined re-nomination—his mining interests requiring his presence at home. It was before this time that the Republican minority of the State Legislature gave him their vote for the United States Senate, although he was not then of Constitutional age to enter that body. In 1862, in the Republican majority caucus he lacked only three votes of being their choice for United States Senator, to succeed the lamented Broderick. At a subsequent Senatorial election, he again received a large vote in Republican caucus, but a combination of other candidates defeated him. In 1869 he yielded to the solicitations of friends and consented to run for the Forty-First Congress, and was the only Republican Representative elected by California—his majority being about equal to the combined majorities of the Democratic delegation from that State. A less popular man would probably at that juncture have suffered defeat, and the State been irretrievably lost to the Republican party. During this Congress he was a leading member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Mines and Mining, distinguishing himself especially as the author of the new mining code under which mineral lands can be held in fee simple; of various homestead and

pre-emption measures; and, as the member having charge of the Indian appropriation bills, for the spirited and determined manner in which, during several sessions, he fought for and finally secured the statutory relinquishment by the United States Senate of its long claimed and exercised right to make treaties with the Indian tribes. His comprehensive review of Congressional reconstruction as far as then accomplished, at the first session drew upon him the attention of the House and the country; and, during the second, his scathing exhibit of the "Record of the Democratic Party," delivered before the House, February 5, 1870, created a great sensation. His minor speeches,—on Tariff and Internal Revenue reduction, for Settlers' Rights, against Mining Tunnel Subsidies, and on the Goat Island bill and other subjects of legislation,—were numerous and able. Of his course during this period the "New York Tribune," of July 4th, 1870, justly said: "Aaron A. Sargent, of California, has, without question, been the most industrious man in Congress."

Upon returning to his constituents, the University of California honored him with the degree of A. M., and his district re-elected him to the Forty-Second Congress by a large majority. Here he again signalized himself by the celerity with which he prepared, perfected, and pushed through the House appropriation bills in his charge; by the fearless honesty and the ability with which he attacked the Indiana, Illinois and Ohio two per cent. bill. He was a leading member of the Committee to Investigate Charges against the Navy Department, appointed March 12, 1872, and drew the exhaustive report for the majority of the committee, which so fully exonerated the Navy Department from the charges preferred. Soon after his re-election to Forty-Second Congress, the Legislature of California elected him to the United States Senate—his vote in Republican caucus being 54 against 17 given for all other candidates—to take his seat March 4, 1873.



B. Wadleigh

BAINBRIDGE WADLEIGH.

BAINBRIDGE WADLEIGH was born in Bradford, New Hampshire, January 4, 1831. At the age of fourteen years he was prepared for college, mostly under private tuition, but his health, which had always been delicate, compelled him to give up his studies, and spend two years in out-door life. By the advice of physicians he gave up the idea of going through college, and in January, 1847, commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. M. W. Tappan, of Bradford. There he spent three years in careful training, both of mind and body. By means of the physical regimen to which he then subjected himself, he in a great measure overcame the natural delicacy of his constitution, and insured to himself a moderate degree of health.

Early in 1850 he was admitted to the bar upon examination, and commenced the practice of the law in Milford, New Hampshire, where he has since resided. In the practice of his profession he made the most careful preparation, and studied his cases with the utmost diligence. The work which this necessarily involved was not a task, but labor which he delighted in for its own sake. He had exalted notions of his profession, looking upon it not as a mere means for the acquisition of wealth or office, but as a pursuit to excel in which is ample reward for the toil of a lifetime. His progress in his profession was rapid, and his success was well-earned. He acquired a very large practice in Hillsborough County, and is now one of the most successful lawyers in New Hampshire. His reputation as a jury lawyer is such that he is called upon to try cases, not only in New Hampshire, but often is engaged in cases of importance in neighboring States. His pride in his profession impelled him to take great pains with his law library, and

he now has one of the largest and choicest collections of law books in the State.

He was one of the early antislavery men, voting and acting with them when their cause appeared to be in a hopeless minority in New Hampshire and throughout the country. In 1855, when twenty-four years of age, he was elected to the State Legislature from his town, and served in that body acceptably to his fellow-citizens in that and the following year. Again in 1859, 1860, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, he was a member of the House from Milford. Early in his legislative career he began to give indications of that skill and power in debate for which he has since become so justly celebrated in New Hampshire. During his last four years in the State Legislature he was the acknowledged leader of the House, not only in debate, but in the influence which he exercised over his fellow-members. He served on important committees, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1871 he exhibited, in a most unmistakable manner, his ability as a manager and tactician in the Legislature. In that year the Democrats had a majority of one or two in the House; and it was owing to the adroit management of Mr. Wadleigh, more than to any other cause, that they did not succeed in driving from office every Republican incumbent, and in so re-districting the State that in the future New Hampshire would have been hopelessly Democratic.

In 1872 a United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Hon. J. W. Patterson. The contest for the place was a fierce one; the candidates were numerous, and embraced many of the best and most influential men in the State, whose friends made great exertions in their behalf. As the Republicans had a large majority in the Legislature, the result was virtually determined in the Republican caucus. On the first ballot Mr. Wadleigh, who was not a candidate, and had not sought the office, received three votes, and on the fourth ballot he was nominated by a vote of one hundred and fifty-two out of two hundred and ten. He was elected on the 18th of June, 1872, and took his seat in the United States Senate March 4, 1873.

THOMAS C. McCREERY.




THOMAS C. McCREERY is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1817. He studied law, but instead of practising his profession, he turned his attention to the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He was a presidential elector in 1852, and in 1858 was a member of the Board of Visitors to the military academy at West Point. On the resignation of James Guthrie, as Senator in Congress, from Kentucky in 1868, Mr. McCreery was elected as a Democrat for the unexpired term ending in 1871, and took his seat in the Senate, February 28, 1868. He was assigned to places on the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Territories. His first elaborate speech in the Senate was delivered May 28, 1868, when he spoke at great length against the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress. The style of the speech is illustrated in the following passage: "The safeguards which were thrown around the rights of the citizen, as well as the land-marks which were erected to protect the different departments in the exercise of their delegated powers have been obliterated and destroyed; and instead of the symmetry and simplicity of our old republican institutions the nation this day groans under the weight of a compound radical iniquity, which may be denominated a civil, circumspect, military, despotic, represented and unrepresented confederation of States, principalities and powers." He was the sole supporter of a resolution offered by his colleague, Mr. Davis, declaring that "a court of impeachment cannot be legally formed, while Senators from certain States are excluded." December 17, 1868, he proposed an amendment to the Constitution intended to protect the rights of minorities, and provide against the contingency of bringing an election for President and Vice-President to the House of Representatives.

In the Forty-first Congress Mr. McCreery served on the Committee on Pensions, in addition to those upon which he had previously been appointed. The most remarkable of the acts of Mr. McCreery in the Senate was his offer, December 13, 1870, of a joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, looking to the restoration to her possession of the estate known as "Arlington," the burial-place of seventeen thousand soldiers who fell in the War of the Rebellion. On presenting the resolution Mr. McCreery eulogized General Lee as one who "enjoyed a singular exemption from the faults and follies of other men." Referring to Mrs. Lee, he said: "In her behalf I implore your justice. I do not ask for any thing else. She belongs to a race fond of bestowing charity, but poverty cannot force them to accept it. She owns, but does not occupy, the home of her fathers. Will you, Senators, remove the bar which excludes her from Arlington?" Mr. McCreery's efforts were unavailing; the Senate refused leave to introduce this resolution by a vote of fifty-four to four.

At the expiration of his term, March 4, 1871, Mr. McCreery was succeeded by Hon. John W. Stevenson. After the death of Hon. Garrett Davis, the Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature, who admired the boldness of Mr. McCreery in proposing his Arlington resolution, elected him to fill the vacancy, and he took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1873. On the occasion of his election the St. Louis *Democrat* said of him: "McCreery is a jolly old soul, and personally one of the cleverest of men. You would take him, from his dress and appearance in the Senate, to be a well-to-do farmer, fresh from his barn-yard, who had just dropped in to see with what little wisdom the world was governed."

AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON.

UGUSTUS S. MERRIMON was born September 15, 1830, in the County of Buncombe, (now Transylvania,) North Carolina. But little is known of his ancestors, who, though respectable, did not belong to the ruling, aristocratic class. Augustus inherited neither wealth nor position, but entered life with a sound constitution, good powers of mind, and resolute will, which abundantly made up for the lack of moneyed capital. Enjoying but limited means for schooling, he applied himself diligently to private study, in which he made good proficiency. He studied law, and was admitted to the supreme bar of North Carolina in 1852 at the age of twenty-two. He soon reached an honorable eminence in his profession.

His first official position was that of County Attorney, in which capacity he served at various times in several counties. In 1860 he was nominated by the Union Whigs for the lower house of the State Legislature, and was elected by a majority of twenty-six votes. He took an active part with the Whigs in the Legislation of 1860-'61, in opposition to secession. Their efforts were vain, and when outvoted, and the State undertook to secede, he went with his people, and did what he could to preserve law and order in the State. He was made State Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit by appointment of Judge French, and was afterward elected by the Legislature to the same office, which he held during the continuance of the war.

At the close of the war he became a Conservative candidate for the Constitutional Convention called under President Johnson's Reconstruction Proclamation, but was beaten by seventeen votes. In 1866 the first Legislature organized in North Carolina after the

war elected him Judge of the Superior Court. He served in this capacity until 1867, when he resigned, rather than execute, while sitting as a civil judge, the military orders of General Sickles regulating the proceedings of courts, believing that the execution of such orders would be a violation of the Constitution and of his official obligation.

In 1868 he was nominated by the Conservatives for Governor under the Reconstruction Acts. He declined to run for that office, but accepted the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1871 he was one of the candidates in Wake County for the Constitutional Convention, but was defeated with the rest of the Conservative ticket. On the 20th of May, 1872, he was nominated by the Conservative Convention at Greensboro' for Governor of North Carolina. As the election in that State was held early in the summer, it was considered very important as an indication of the probable issue of the great Presidential campaign then pending, and strenuous efforts were made by both parties to carry the State. Caldwell, the Republican candidate, was declared elected by nineteen hundred majority, which Mr. Merrimon believes was obtained by "counting," and not by the actual vote.


On the occasion of the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. John Pool, some twenty Democrats, who were unwilling to support Governor Vance, the regular Democratic candidate, united with the Republicans and elected Mr. Merrimon, who received eighty-seven votes against seventy-two for Vance. Upon entering the Senate, March 4, 1873, he was appointed on the Committees on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Claims, and the Revision of the Rules. He identified himself fully with the Democratic minority in the Senate.

His face wears an honest, thoughtful expression, more irradiated with the sober light of common sense than lit up with the glow of genius. He is prone to take practical views of things, and is not easily led away in pursuit of theories and speculations.



H. B. Gordon

JOHN B. GORDON.

OHN B. GORDON was born in Upson County, Ga., February 6, 1832, and was educated at the University of Georgia. At the outbreak of the late civil war he was engaged in mining coal in Dade County, Georgia, and in Jackson County, Alabama. In April, 1861, he raised a company of infantry, which was accepted as a part of the Sixth Alabama Regiment, of which he was elected major. The regiment was sent to Manassas in May, and was attached to Ewell's brigade. Gordon was soon after commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and when the regiment was reorganized in April, 1862, he was, by unanimous vote, elected colonel.

Seven Pines was the first important battle in which the Sixth Alabama was engaged. More than two thirds of Gordon's command were killed or wounded; the lieutenant-colonel, the major, and the adjutant were all killed. Every horse ridden into the fight was killed, the one on which Gordon was mounted being the last to fall under his rider. He participated in the Seven Days' battles around Richmond. At Malvern Hill he was in command of Rodes' brigade, and led the desperate charge upon the Federal batteries for half a mile through an open field. His brigade was first in the charge, and left its dead nearer the enemy's guns than any other of the Confederate troops. Nearly one half of the entire command were either killed or wounded in the terrible onset. The colonel had the butt of his pistol carried away by a ball, the breast of his coat torn open by another, and the canteen at his side shot through by a third.

On Lee's march into Maryland Gordon commanded the first Confederate infantry that crossed the Potomac. In the battle of

South Mountain he distinguished himself. Of his conduct in this fight General D. H. Hill reported that "Colonel Gordon, the Christian hero, excelled his former deeds at Seven Pines and in the battles around Richmond. Our language is not capable of expressing a higher compliment."

He evinced remarkable gallantry in the subsequent field of Sharpsburgh. He was wounded twice early in the fight, two balls passing through his right leg, but he refused to leave the field. An hour later he was shot again, a ball passing through his left arm, mangling the tendons and muscles, and severing a small artery. He bled rapidly, his arm was completely disabled, and his whole system greatly shocked. A little while and another ball penetrated his shoulder, producing a terrible shock upon his already weakened powers, but he yet persisted in remaining on the field, and, haggard and bloody, continued to cheer his men and to wave them on to the fight. At last the fifth ball, passing entirely through the left cheek, brought him senseless to the ground, and he was carried to the rear by some of his men. For several months his life hung by a thread, but at length, through his unfailing spirits, and the assiduous nursing of a devoted wife, his recovery was effected. Colonel Gordon's gallantry at the battle of Sharpsburgh did not escape the notice of his superiors. He was made a brigadier general after his recovery, in April, 1863, and placed in command of the Georgia brigade, formerly commanded by General A. R. Lawton. In a little more than a month after he took command he fought at Marye's Hill, in front of Fredericksburgh, and retook the heights by a brilliant charge.

In the outset of the Pennsylvania campaign General Gordon was with Ewell at the capture of Milroy's forces in Winchester. He crossed into Maryland, and moved in front of the Confederate army on the Gettysburg, Yorkville, and Wrightsville pike. He moved on to Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna River, and, by a flank movement on the enemy's intrenched position, caused its evacuation. In their retreat they fired the bridge after crossing the river. The flames were communicated to adjoining buildings, and the

whole town would have been reduced to ashes but for the generous efforts of Gordon's troops to subdue the conflagration. He formed them in lines around the burning houses, and it was by their persevering work, continued far into the night, that the flames were finally extinguished.

Next day General Gordon marched to Gettysburg to participate in the great battles fought there. On the arrival of Early's division Gordon was sent in to support Rodes, whose left was being turned. He saw his opportunity, and by a bold and rapid charge broke the line guarding the right flank of the Federal army, after an almost hand-to-hand conflict, and then struck the flank, pressed heavily forward, broke every thing in his front, and turned the tide of battle. "It was a most brilliant charge," as officially reported. Pollard, in his "Lee and his Lieutenants," says of this charge: "The results showed an amount of execution greater, perhaps, than was ever accomplished in similar circumstances of the war by the same number of men. So great was the success that the whole Federal line had retreated, and Gordon was anxious to continue the pursuit and seize the heights which the enemy afterward so strongly fortified. But he was halted by his superior officers. In consultation with senior officers at the close of the day he advised an advance at once, and expressed an opinion that the heights could be taken even at that time. So strongly was he impressed with this conviction, that at night he saw his superiors again and urged the movement. But other counsels prevailed, and the Confederates lost the opportunity of winning what might have been the decisive victory of the war."

It was on the stormy lines of the Rapidan that General Gordon performed his chief part in the history of the late civil war. On the fifth of May his command was on the pike leading from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburgh. The Confederate troops in his front had been engaged some time when they were overpowered and forced to retreat rapidly. General Gordon ordered his men forward to a charge, riding in their front. He broke the Federal line, and then, designating certain troops to guard the front,

wheeled his right and left, and swept down upon the enemy's flanks in both directions, capturing many prisoners and one regiment entire.

During the night of the fifth of May Gordon was transferred to the extreme left of the Confederate army. Early on the following morning he urged an attack upon the enemy's right flank, but his suggestions were not adopted until very late in the afternoon. "The probable effect of the movement," says Pollard, "if made early in the morning, when General Gordon first suggested it, may be judged from the success which attended it at dark. He struck the enemy fairly and squarely. The surprise was complete and the panic very great. The Federal officers endeavored to draw out brigade after brigade, division after division, and form at right angles to the breastworks, so as to check the impetuous attack. But Gordon's men were upon them before they could be properly placed in the new position. He met with no check until some time after dark, when, in the confusion attending all night attacks, one or two of his regiments on the right were fired into by other Confederate troops, and gave way. But the other troops pressed on until the enemy's lines had been captured by Gordon's own brigade, for more than a mile, nearly one thousand prisoners taken, including Generals Seymour and Shaler, and a complete disorganization effected in a large portion of the Sixth Corps of Grant's army.

"At Spottsylvania Court-House Gordon was a conspicuous actor in one of the most memorable and dramatic passages of the war. It was here that, put in command of Early's division, he gave the first check to the enemy advancing after taking the salient held by General Johnston; and it was here occurred the affecting and noble scene, when he seized the bridle of General Lee's horse, and refused to let him lead the Georgians and Virginians placed in line for a desperate counter-charge upon the enemy." This fight made him a major-general.

After this battle Gordon took part in the various engagements of the two armies until the 13th of June, when he was sent with Early to Lynchburgh to meet Hunter, and afterward to the Valley

of Virginia and into Maryland. It was his division that won the victory at Monocacy. "It was his command," says Pollard, "that struck the enemy that almost mortal blow at Cedar Creek, and then, palsied by the command of superiors, had the mortification of seeing a brilliant victory changed to an irretrievable defeat. It was Gordon's command chiefly engaged in the battle of Hare's Hill, where the troops fought with a vigor and brilliancy that reminded one of Lee's old campaigns; it was Gordon's command that held the last lines in front of Petersburg; and it was Gordon's command that, in Lee's final and fatal retreat, was at the front, and gilded the last scene of surrender with the spectacle of three thousand men attempting to cut their way through Sheridan's lines, and signaling the close of the war by the capture of his artillery."

In closing his sketch of General Gordon Mr. Pollard says: "His military services constitute for him one of the first reputations in the war. But he appears, even beyond this object of ambition, to have won a peculiar regard from his countrymen: he has been accepted since the war, in some manner, as the representative of the young South. He is one of those who have clearly not terminated their career, and is certain to appear again in history. His fiery courage, his ardent sentiments, tempered by the highest tone of honor, and regulated by a strong and practical intellect, complete a character to be admired and trusted beyond that of most men."

In the year following the war General Gordon was strongly urged by his friends to become a candidate for Governor of Georgia. He declined the honor, and took occasion to address to his fellow-citizens the most judicious advice as to the political attitude and action of the South. "Let us demonstrate," said he, "that the men of the South are most reliable in their observances of plighted faith, and true to the principles of the Constitution. Difficulties of the greatest magnitude oppose our political and material advancement; but let us give ourselves to the task of overcoming them with brave hearts, and wise, unremitting toil."

In 1867 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, against Rufus B. Bullock, and the Democrats claim that he was elected by a large majority. He was Chairman of the Georgia Delegation in the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and in the ensuing canvass was Elector for the State at large. He was a Delegate to the National Convention which assembled at Baltimore July 9, 1872.

In January, 1873, General Gordon was elected by the Legislature of Georgia United States Senator, to serve for six years from March 4, 1873. In this contest his competitors were Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederate States, Hon. B. H. Hill, late ex-Confederate State Senator, and Hon. Amos T. Aekerman, ex-Attorney-General of the United States. General Gordon was elected on the fifth ballot, the vote being Gordon 112, Stephens 86, Aekerman 7. At the called session of the Senate, beginning March 4, 1873, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his position with characteristic faithfulness and energy.



Jos. I. Hall

JOHN J. INGALLS.



JOHN J. INGALLS was born of Puritan ancestry in Middleton, Essex County, Massachusetts, December 29, 1833.

He received the rudiments of education in the common schools of his native county, and prepared for college in the Haverhill High School, to which town his parents removed in 1841. He graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in the class of 1855. He read law in Haverhill, and in 1857 was admitted to the Essex County bar.

He removed to Kansas in 1858, settling at Sumner, named after Senator Sumner, and at that time the only distinctively "free State," or antislavery, town on the Missouri River. There he remained until 1860, when he removed to Atchison, where he has since resided. During the Border conflicts he was well known as an earnest Free-soiler, and made himself prominent by the vehemence with which he denounced the supporters of slavery. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Wyandotte Convention which formed the present Constitution of the State of Kansas. It is told of him, that soon after his election he was taunted by David R. Atchison, a proslavery champion, about his youth and obscurity. Ingalls, not disconcerted, briefly replied that his youth and obscurity were preferable to age which was accompanied by infamy. This reply secured him the prominence which his ability and energy fully deserved.

In 1860 he was Secretary of the Territorial Council, and in 1861, after the admission of the State, he was Secretary of the Senate. In 1862 he was elected State Senator from Atchison County. In the same year he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, upon what was known as the "Anti" ticket, and again

in 1864, but was defeated on both occasions, although he carried his own county in each instance by immense majorities for the whole ticket.

Mr. Ingalls was editor of the *Atchison Champion* from 1863 to 1865, and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law in different courts of the State. He was married in 1865. He was one of the founders of the *Kansas Magazine*, to which he has been one of the principal contributors, writing chiefly on Western life. In his writings he has displayed a varied knowledge of the history of the Western country in its transition from barbarism to civilization. His papers have attracted much attention, having been reprinted largely both in this country and in Europe. He has always been a Republican, and has been prominent both with his pen and on the stump in the advocacy of the principles of his party.

The recent election of United States Senator in Kansas was one of the most remarkable scenes in the history of American politics. Mr. Pomeroy and his friends were confident of his re-election. The joint Convention had met, and was proceeding to vote, when suddenly a State Senator arose and sent to the clerk's desk a roll of money, amounting to seven thousand dollars, which he asserted that he had received from Mr. Pomeroy as a bribe for his vote. The effect was electric. Mr. Pomeroy was abandoned by his friends, and Mr. Ingalls was elected by a vote almost unanimous. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1873, and was appointed on the Committees on Pensions and Education and Labor.

JOHN H. MITCHELL.



JOHN H. MITCHELL was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1836. He was educated at Witherspoon Institute. He then studied law with the firm of Purviance & Thompson, and after being admitted to the bar practiced three years in the courts of Western Pennsylvania. Senator Cameron, referring to this period in a recently published letter, says that his reputation was as good as that of any other public man in his county, and that all who knew him speak in high terms of his integrity and purity of character.

Although successful and honored in his business relations, he encountered domestic troubles of a painful character, resulting in separation and divorce, which induced him to leave Pennsylvania and seek a home in California. In a recently published letter to his constituents Mr. Mitchell says: "Seeking at that time only obscurity, and hoping that I might be forever separated from some of the memories of the past, but having committed no wrong act to be concealed, neither contemplating the commission of any, I in my then perturbed state of mind decided to be known and called thereafter by my mother's maiden name—Mitchell—which was my middle name by baptism. This I frankly concede was an indiscreet, ill-advised, and injudicious act, a great blunder, a foolish mistake. I offer for it no excuse save my inexperience in the world, and a great desire to separate myself as far as possible from a past that was, and is, inexpressibly painful. It was a violation of the conventionalities of life for which I would gladly atone by a life's labor. It is not, however, in contravention of any public law. The act at once became irretrievable. I leave it to others to judge whether thus yielding to the misdirection of a perturbed mind, in

days of dejection and sorrow, is a sin that years of honorable effort in the walks of daily life cannot atone."

On going to California Mr. Mitchell first settled in San Luis Obispo, but desiring a wider field he soon went to San Francisco, where he speedily acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1860 he removed to Portland, Oregon, and within a year he was appointed Corporation Attorney. In June, 1862, he was elected to the State Senate, serving six years, the last two of which he was its presiding officer. A graceful and fluent speaker, he was at the same time a diligent committeeman, avoiding no duties, however arduous, imposed by his official obligations. During the entire time of his service in the State Senate he was engaged in active practice as a lawyer.

In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Willamette University of Oregon. He resigned this position after four years of satisfactory and useful service. In 1868 he was employed as attorney for the Oregon and California Railroad, which position he held for five years, at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum in gold.

Meanwhile Mr. Mitchell took an active interest in politics. In 1866 he declined a nomination for Representative in Congress, and was a prominent candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated in the Republican caucus by one vote. In 1872, when the Republicans in the Legislature of Oregon again had it in their power to elect a United States Senator, Mr. Mitchell was chosen as their candidate, and was elected. He took his seat in the United States Senate March 4, 1873, and was at once assigned to duty on four important committees.



Geo P. Lucey

JOHN P. JONES.



JOHN P. JONES was born in Hay, Brecknockshire, Wales, in 1828. When only two years old he was brought to America by his father, who settled in Northern Ohio, near Cleveland. He received a good English education in the common schools which abounded in the "Western Reserve" more extensively than in any other section of what was then known as the "West." He had honorable political aspirations early in life, and in his youth he told a cousin that he meant to be elected to the United States Senate.

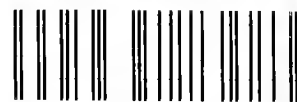
When the California gold excitement agitated the country in 1847, Mr. Jones, then a young man of energy and ambition, partook of the enthusiasm which animated thousands in the "States," and he made his way to the El Dorado of the West. Arrived in California, he devoted himself to mining with more than ordinary success. Different from multitudes, who after an experience of a few months, whether of failure or success, returned to their homes in the East, Mr. Jones determined to make the Pacific Coast his permanent residence.

Though occupied with large business enterprises, he took much interest in politics, and was elected as a Republican to the Assembly of California. During his term in the Legislature that body formed the "specific contract" by which gold was made the basis of currency and greenbacks were made matters of merchandise. He was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with George C. Gorham for Governor. The ticket was defeated, but such was the popularity of Mr. Jones that he received some eleven thousand more votes than any other candidate.

In 1867 Mr. Jones went to Nevada, and settled at Gold Hill, where he engaged in mining enterprises with extraordinary success. His principal investment was in the Crown Point mine, one of the most profitable mines in the world—yielding to its owners no less than a million and a quarter dollars per month. He took a bold stand in opposition to the monopolies and rings upon the Pacific Coast which made unjust discrimination against Nevada. On this issue he became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was elected for the term ending 1879. He took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1873, and at once devoted himself with energy to his official duties.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 786 548 8